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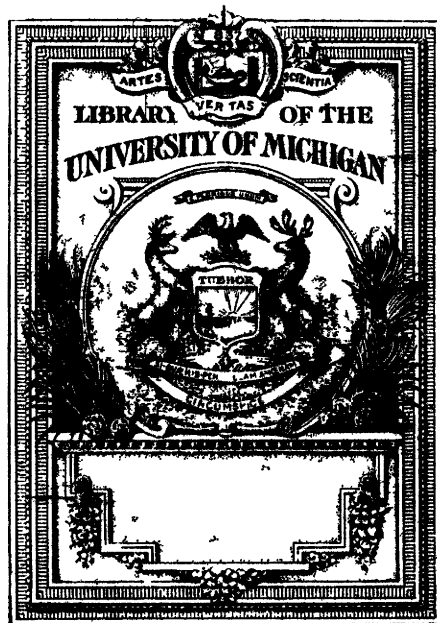
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HAWAII

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A SOUVENIR OF "The Crossroads of the Pacific"

Authorized and Presented
TO THE DELEGATES

*By the Hawaiian Islands
Committee of the*

PRESS CONGRESS OF THE WORLD

Sabin, Will

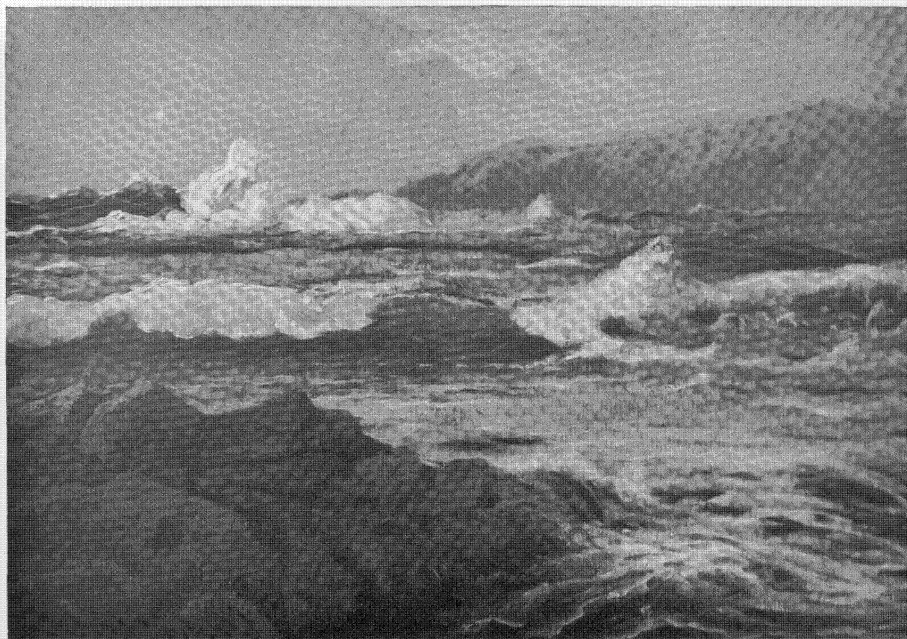


HONOLULU
October 10 to November 2
1921

Cook

Written and Compiled
by
WILL SABIN
HONOLULU
1921

Color Plates Engraved and Printed by
PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC PUBLISHING CO.
HONOLULU, T. H.



A MID-PACIFIC SHORE.

From Painting by E. W. Christman.

THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII, U. S. A.

HAWAII has been discovered more than once, but it remains for the Press Congress of the World to make complete revelation of the Islands.

Newspaper men of many lands will return to their home cities with first-hand and authoritative information to interest and enlighten millions of people all over the earth. In language inspired by actual observation of the facts, representative publicists will acquaint their far-spread reading hosts with the unique charm and significant importance of America's progressive Territory at the crossroads of the Pacific.

October, 1921, will long be remembered as the time of the full discovery of Hawaii by trained minds. Their opinions will not only advance general realization of this mid-ocean archipelago's no small share in human affairs, but will serve to increase local appreciation of its peculiar opportunities. Their writings are bound to emphasize the extraordinary advantages of Hawaii's principal port and capital city—fascinating and cosmopolitan Honolulu—as a universal meeting place for interchange of creative thought and neighborly consideration of problems affecting all mankind.

To be a citizen of Hawaii Territory, U. S. A., is to feel oneself not only a citizen of the United

States, but a citizen of the world. For here are assembled peoples of several races and numerous nationalities, with their differing customs, creeds, costumes, traditions and philosophies; but all with the same general aims and interests—to be at peace with their fellows, and so to live and labor that their children and their children's children may be better and happier than themselves.

In Hawaii meet the long ocean highways that link the younger countries of modern civilization with lands but now really awaking from the lethargy of ages. Here are parents and grandparents from old Cathay, still speaking the tongue of their ancestors, proudly rejoicing in the English education of their offspring in American public schools and in the many private institutions of learning for which Hawaii is noted. The Japanese, while providing instruction for their youth in the language and history of their forebears, encourage them in the acquisition of English and along all lines of practical new-world education.

Side by side, in as mixed classes as may be found almost anywhere on the globe, sit Americans and various Europeans, Hawaiians, Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, and many blends—except where the Japanese are concerned, for Japanese seldom intermarry with other nationals. And even



Painting by E. W. Christmas.

PTT OF HALEMAU MAU, KILAUEA VOLCANO, ISLAND OF HAWAII.

as these pupils, children representing the great and little peoples of both the Old World and the New World, harmoniously absorb the civic ideals and other teachings of modern development, their elders agreeably associate in business, politics, sports, public welfare, private enterprise, culture, and patriotic endeavor.

HAWAII'S WORLD POINT OF VIEW

Hawaii's point of view is a world point of view. One is not in Honolulu, where the world is set forth in miniature, and where leaders and thinkers of the five continents, and erudite travelers of the seven seas, are forever passing to and fro, before he thinks in world terms.

It is as if he were on a great height, in a sort of magic atmosphere that magnifies distant objects so that they appear to be very near and plainly understood. The world appears as something ever so much smaller than he had supposed; for before him are the peoples of the earth.

He sees that they are all men and women not a great deal unlike himself, though some may be garmented differently, and some may be speaking with less facility than he; though their happy faces and busy hands reveal skins of white, brown, yellow, olive, or copper-color, with perhaps here and there a complexion of red or black. He senses the merely incidental importance of tribal peculiarities where tolerance of one another's minor characteristics so clearly distinguishes the conduct of distinct races in process of assimilation.

AN EXAMPLE TO THE NATIONS

In this common tolerance, and in the extent to which assimilation obtains, together with the coöperation of the various elements for all common interests, he beholds a community such as all nations might well look to as a model. Indeed, he sees an example which the whole world of nations might well imitate; for, it occurs to him, if Hawaii, on a small scale, can make such a success of harmonizing widely differing peoples, why cannot the various governments and peoples of the earth, whose noblest ideals and principles are identical, sink their ancient but superficial differences for the sake of a peaceful community of the whole world.

Many eloquent but truthfully descriptive titles have been given to the Hawaiian Islands—more particularly to Honolulu, as the capital city, largest town, and chief port, where are the headquarters of federal and territorial governments, and where United States army and navy forces and armaments are established.

Mark Twain referred to the archipelago as "the loveliest fleet of islands that lies anchored in any ocean." American missionaries, a century ago, found Captain Cook's Sandwich Islands a veritable "Paradise of the Pacific," a chain of gardens where the seed of Christianity found good soil. Steam and electricity, with their ocean liners and submarine cables and wireless communication,

have emphasized Honolulu as "The Crossroads of the Pacific," a term more generally accepted since the opening of the Panama canal.

"PULPIT OF THE PACIFIC"

Since the Pan-Pacific Union has brought representatives from many countries to scientific and educational congresses, Honolulu has been honored with a new name—"The Pulpit of the Pacific." Who, a few years ago, would have thought of this mid-sea island metropolis as a "convention city?" And yet such is it coming to be, and in even more than a Pan-Pacific sense. As the assembly place of the Press Congress of the World, it is blessed with greater potentiality. Human thought, energy, and accomplishment in due time come to recognize a natural center of exchange, and Honolulu is so situated geographically that her strategical, commercial and social importance increases as world affairs inevitably bring Occident and Orient closer together in business and friendship.

America's Territory of Hawaii lies in the North Pacific, between 18-54 and 22-14 north latitude, and 154-48 and 160-13 west longitude, a little over 2000 miles southwest of San Francisco, more than 4600 miles from Panama, nearly 3500 miles from Yokohama, and over 4400 miles from Sydney, reckoning from Honolulu.

STEAMSHIP CONNECTIONS

Whether considered from a business or sentimental point of view, Honolulu is the Hub or the Heart of the Pacific, or both. Many great steamship lines make Hawaii's capital a port of call, and their number is increasing. Larger vessels are added to the trans-oceanic and round-the-world traffic as the growing needs of commerce and travel require. Atlantic and Gulf ports of the United States, and maritime cities of the Old World, are in touch with these Islands by way of the Panama canal. Geographically distant from the great centers of population and trade, Honolulu is brought close to earth's principal communities by swift liners and by lightning communication afforded by electrical science. At the junction of numerous paths of world-transportation, both freight and passenger, Honolulu marks the spot where East meets West, and where North and South find interests in common.

Steamships connect Honolulu with New York, Baltimore, Vancouver, Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Panama, Central and South American Pacific ports, the Philippine Islands, Chinese, Japanese, Siberian, Javanese, and Indian ports, and ports of Australia and New Zealand, and the islands of the South Seas.

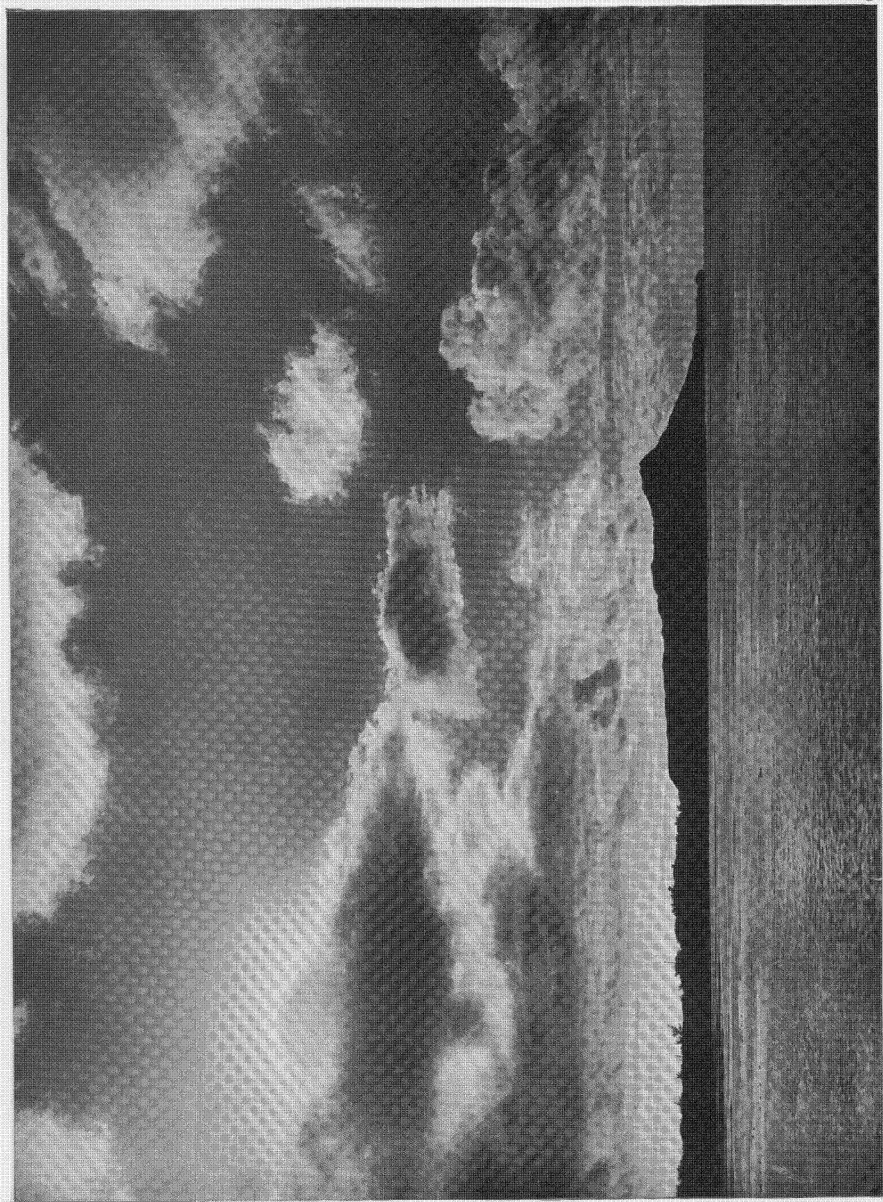
HONOLULU-SAN FRANCISCO

Between San Francisco and Honolulu steamers are passing in either direction two or three times a week, occupying five or six days. These latter boats, or most of them, are operated by the Matson Navigation Company, the China Mail Steam-



HAWAIIAN HULA DANCE IN THE MOONLIGHT.

From Painting by Hogarth Pettyjohn.



DIAMOND HEAD, FOUR MILES FROM HONOLULU CITY, WITH WAIKIKI BETWEEN.

be-forgotten inspiration has impressed him the more.

HAWAII TERRITORY, U. S. A.

Hawaii's islands have been an organized Territory of the United States since June 14, 1900, annexation having taken effect on July 7, 1898, though the government of the Republic of Hawaii continued in charge of affairs until territorial administration was in force. On August 12, 1898, the flag of Hawaii gave place to the Stars and Stripes above the executive building in Honolulu, a notable piece of architecture that but a few years previous had been the palace of Hawaiian royalty. But the standard that was once the banner of a remarkable island kingdom, and which later became the emblem of a short-lived provisional government, and then of the republic, though it ceased to represent an independent country when the Islands became an American Territory, still flies as the Hawaiian flag—the state flag of an integral political part of the United States.

To go back before Legend had surrendered her unrecorded word to the pen of History, it is thought unlikely that the Hawaiian Islands have been inhabited for much more than two thousand years. It would seem that the first people of Hawaii made the long canoe journey from isles of the South Seas. Inter-tribal warfare in lands of southern Polynesia may have urged them forth, in search of a home of peace and independence; or some brown-skinned Columbs of olden Oceania may have made known a star-trail to new-found shores of beauty and delight.

ORIGIN OF THE HAWAIIANS

Scientists have not yet determined the origin of the Hawaiian race. Even now Pacific expeditions are engaged in the study of the question; for that matter, Science is exploring Asia for marks of Man's beginning. A general survey of Polynesia was not long ago undertaken by the Bishop Museum, at Honolulu, acknowledged world-head-quarters in matters of Polynesian and Micronesian research, funds for the survey being supplied by Bayard Dominick.

In his "Brief History of the Hawaiian People," Professor W. D. Alexander wrote: "The affinities, not only of the (Hawaiian) people, but also of the plants and animals, are with the islands to the south and southwest. The inhabitants of all the groups of islands in the Eastern Pacific, from New Zealand to Hawaii and also to Easter Island, scattered over a distance of four thousand miles, may be considered as one race, which is commonly called the Polynesian race; for they all speak dialects of the same language, have the same physical features, the same manners and customs, the same general system of tabus, and similar traditions and religious rites."

DISCOVERY OF THE ISLANDS

Seven or eight hundred years ago canoe intercourse was maintained between Hawaii and archipelagoes to the south. A Japanese junk is said to

have touched on the coast of Maui Island during the thirteenth century, and, about the middle of the sixteenth century, survivors of a wrecked Spanish ship, voyaging from Mexico to the Philippines, landed on the southern shore of the Island of Hawaii. Also, about this time, Juan Gaetano is credited with the discovery of Hawaii's existence.

On January 18, 1778, Captain James Cook, of the British royal navy, discovered the principal northern islands of the Hawaiian chain, Kauai and Oahu. On November 26, of the same year, on his second visit, Cook discovered Maui, later becoming acquainted with the "Big Island," Hawaii, where, at Kealahukua, on February 14, 1779, he met his death as the result of a quarrel between members of his crew and the inhabitants.

SEVEN MID-SEA SOVEREIGNS

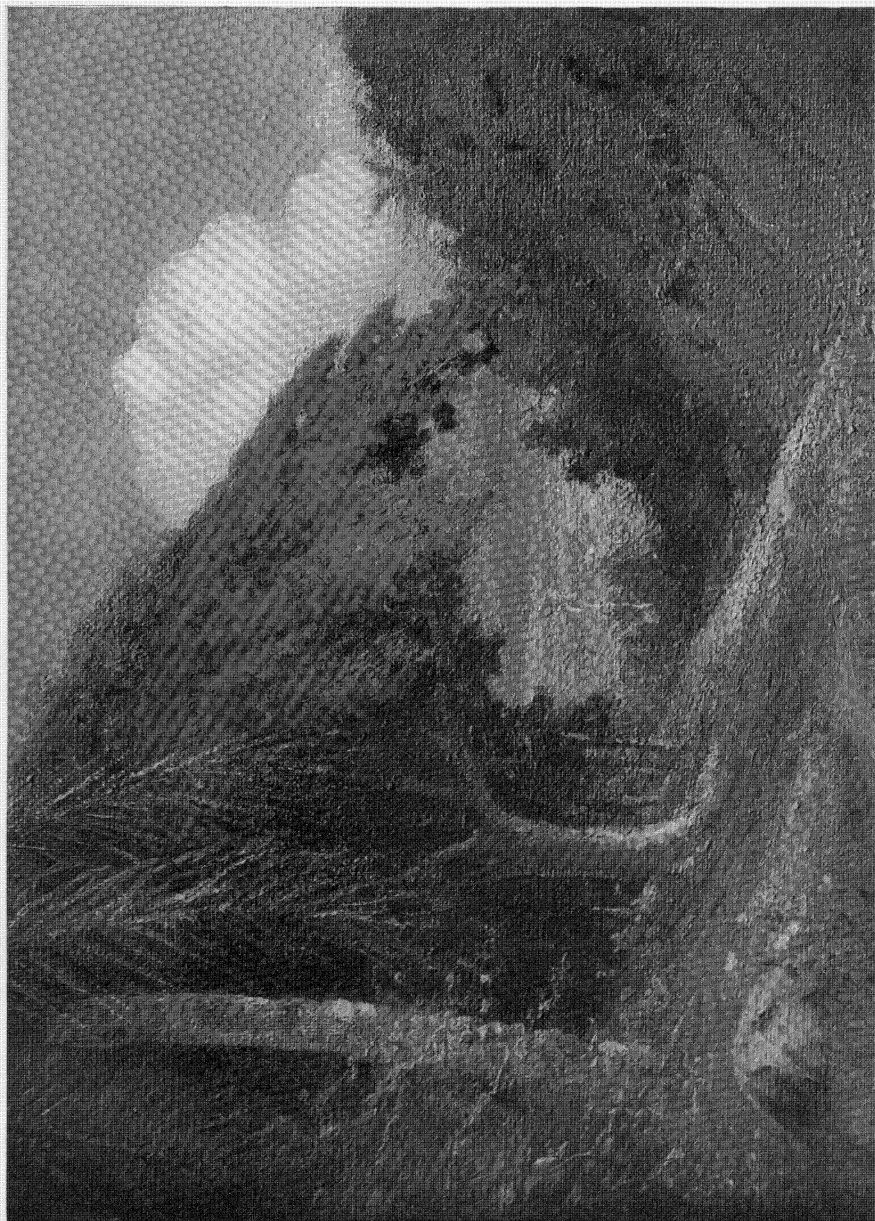
Formerly at the mercy of contending island rulers, the people of the Hawaiian archipelago were brought under one control, in 1795, by Kamehameha the Great, a wise and powerful monarch possessed of broad ideas and prophetic vision. Between his death, in 1819, the year preceding the arrival of the first American missionaries, and the termination of royal rule—a period of seventy-four years—seven sovereigns occupied the throne.

On January 17, 1893, Queen Liliuokalani, after a troubled reign of two years, was deposed, and a provisional government, seeking annexation of Hawaii to the United States, was established. Annexation was effected five-and-a-half years later. Meanwhile, on July 4, 1894, the Republic of Hawaii was organized, continuing until territorial administration succeeded to the management of affairs.

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT

Hawaii's governor and the territorial secretary, who must be citizens of the Territory, are appointed by the President of the United States. Other territorial officials are appointed by the governor, with the approval of the territorial senate. The Organic Act of Congress, by virtue of which Hawaii became a Territory, carries wider executive and legislative powers than were enjoyed by former territories, by reason of the great distance between the Islands and the national capital. The legislature consists of a senate of fifteen members, and a house of thirty representatives, elected by the people and holding regular sessions every two years, with power to enact any legislation not in conflict with the federal constitution. The Territory is represented in Congress by one delegate, elected every four years, who has no vote, but whose voice is heard in the House of Representatives in all matters in which America's progressive island-territory is interested. Jonah Kuhio Kalaniana'ole has been Hawaii's delegate ever since the first election.

Justices of the supreme court and judges of the circuit courts are appointed by the President, following recommendations of the governor or the



POINCLANA TREE.

From Paintings by D. Howard Hitchcock.

bar association. Federal government is represented by customs, internal revenue, lighthouse, district court, postoffice, public health, immigration, and army and navy departments. A great federal building, at the civic center, is one of Honolulu's most striking new structures. Hilo acquired a handsome federal headquarters some years ago.

The City and County of Honolulu, including all Oahu Island, is governed by a mayor and seven supervisors. County government obtains on each of the other larger islands.

HAWAIIANS IN OFFICE

Hawaiians and men of part-Hawaiian blood are well identified with the territorial and county governments. About half of the legislators and numerous important officials throughout the Territory are descendants of the original island people. They come of a noble, stalwart race. Early voyagers found the Hawaiians a kindly, hospitable, courageous, light-hearted people. They were never cannibals. They were never even savages. In some things they anticipated modern civilization. Their women were admitted to their councils. In spite of certain tabus, whereby it would appear that the male reserved to himself peculiar powers, woman was recognized for her true worth in affairs of state.

Earliest visitors were given most friendly welcome. Captain Cook was received as a god. Unfortunately the great English navigator could not perform miracles—he could not enforce godliness among his sailormen. Hospitality was abused. Hence the tragedy of his death at Kealahou, when he took part with his men in an encounter with the natives following a theft or two of gear from vessels of the expedition of discovery.

COMING OF THE MISSIONARIES

Though dying in the faith of his ancestors, May 8, 1819, King Kamehameha had prepared the way for Christianity, in addition to consolidating the islands under one government and putting an end to feudalism and little wars. Kaahumanu, his favorite queen, acting as premier after his death, effected the official renunciation of idolatry. Idol-worship collapsed and tabus were overthrown. And it so happened that in that year, on October 23, the first company of American missionaries to the Hawaiian Islands embarked at Boston in the brig Thaddeus. They were Rev. Asa Thurston and Rev. Hiram Bingham, and their wives; Daniel Chamberlain, a farmer, and his wife, and their five children; Thomas Holman, a physician, and his wife; Elisha Loomis, a printer and teacher, and his wife; Samuel Ruggles and Samuel Whitney, teachers, and their wives; besides three Hawaiian youths from the Foreign Mission School at Cornwall, Connecticut (established in 1817), who acted as assistants.

The Thaddeus, Captain Blanchard, approached the coast of Kohala, Island of Hawaii, on March 31, 1920, and a landing was made at Kailua on

April 4. On April 19 the Thaddeus reached Honolulu, Oahu. That was the first of numerous similar expeditions. In April, 1920, the centennial of this great event in the history and development of Hawaii was beautifully and fittingly celebrated. The legislature took official cognizance of the significant occasion and delegated authority to the governor to appoint a commission to assist the Hawaiian Board of Missions to observe the centenary in an appropriate manner.

The early missionaries were drawn from the Congregationalists, who are well represented throughout the Islands. As a race the Hawaiians are as naturally religious as they are musical, or eloquent in oratory. The principal Christian denominations of the world are represented in this island community of little more than one-fourth of a million persons, half of which are Orientals. Christian churches, Catholic and Protestant, number over two hundred, and temples to Buddha and Confucius are numerous.

COSMOPOLITAN SCHOOLS

Though largely Oriental in point of population, Hawaii is in all essentials an American community. American ideals are paramount. American influence is absolute. The chief Americanizing agency is manifested in the public school system. A recent federal school survey found that educational opportunities are more equitably distributed throughout the Territory than in any mainland state.

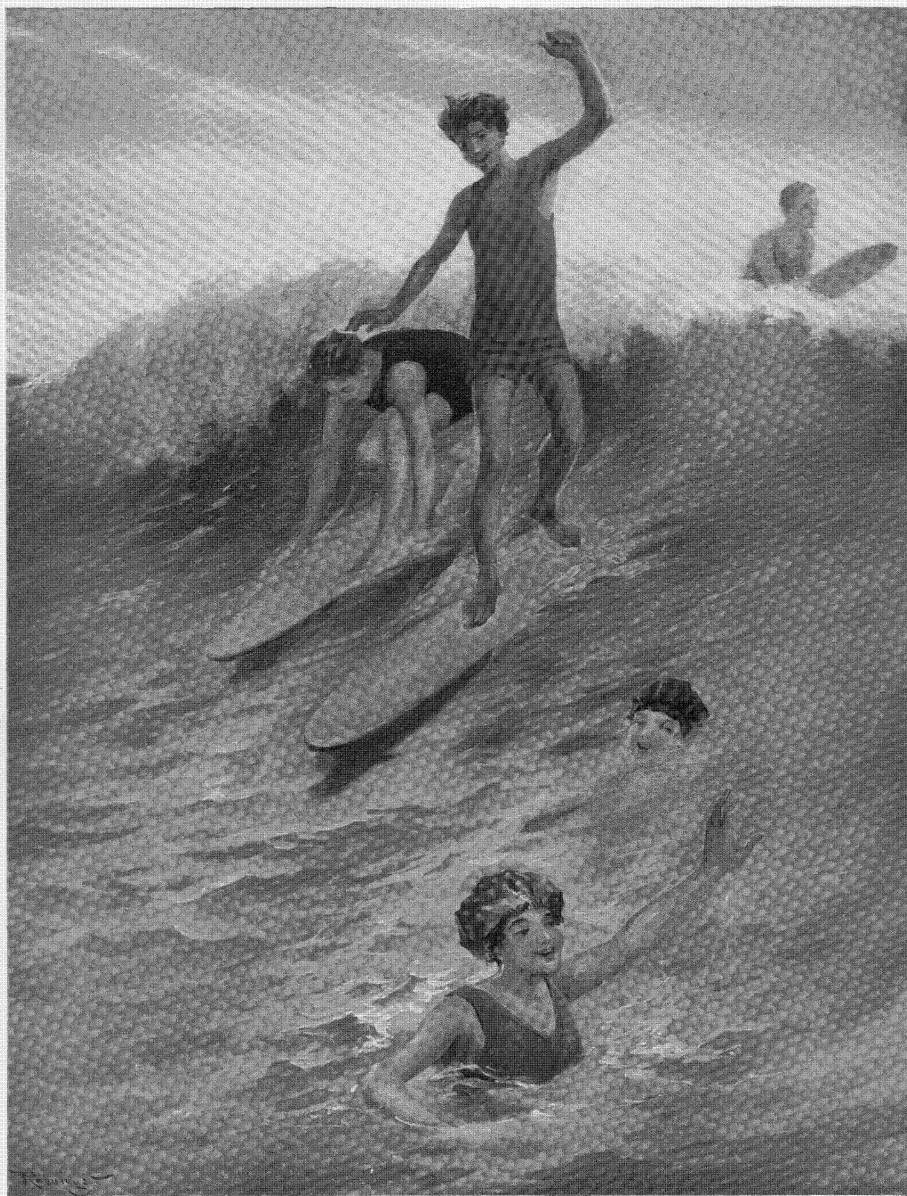
Pupils enrolled in the public and private schools number about 50,000, of which over eighty per cent are public school attendants. Of 240 schools, one-fourth are private institutions; and of about 1,600 teachers, one-fourth teach in private schools. Over eighty-five per cent of the teachers are women.

By nationalities, the public school pupils are divided as follows: Japanese, 46 per cent; Portuguese, 14 per cent; part-Hawaiian, 11 per cent; Chinese, 10 per cent; Hawaiians, 9 per cent; Anglo-Saxon, less than 3 per cent; Porto Rican, not quite 3 per cent; Filipino, something over 2 per cent; Korean, approximately 1 per cent; Spanish and others, between 1 and 2 per cent.

LATEST CENSUS OF HAWAII

The population of Hawaii in 1920 was 255,912. In 1910 the population was 191,909. In ten years there was an increase of 64,003, slightly over 33 per cent. The first census of the Hawaiian Islands was taken in 1832 and was followed by censuses in 1836, 1850, 1853, and 1860. A census taken at regular periods was not provided for until 1865, when the legislative assembly made it "the duty of the board of education, every sixth year, counting from the year 1860, to make a complete census of the inhabitants of the kingdom, to be laid before the king and legislature for their consideration." Under the terms of this requirement a census was taken every six years from 1866 to 1896. Least population was recorded in 1872,

Ski-ing the Waves at Waikiki



From Painting by P. J. Reunions.

SURFBOARD RIDERS DISPLAYING THEIR SKILL IN THE ALWAYS SUMMERY
WATERS OF HONOLULU'S WORLD-FAMOUS BEACH RESORT.

when it was 56,897. Forty years earlier it was 130,313. After 1872 the censuses registered the population of the Islands as follows: 1878, 57,985; 1884, 80,578; 1890, 89,990; 1896, 109,020; 1900, 154,001; 1910, 191,909; 1920, 255,912.

Population, 1920, by islands: Hawaii, 64,895; Maui, 36,080; Oahu, 123,496; Kauai, 29,247; Molokai, 1,784; Niilau, 191; Lanai, 185; Kahoolawe, 3; Midway, 31.

Nationalities or races are represented in the Territory's population as follows: Japanese, 109,274; Portuguese, 27,002; Hawaiian, 23,723; Chinese, 23,507; Caucasian, 22,138; Filipino, 21,031; Caucasian-Hawaiian, 11,072; Asiatic-Hawaiian, 6,955; Porto Rican, 5,604; Korean, 4,950; Negro, 348; all others, 310. Total, 255,912.

Honolulu, the city proper, contains about two-thirds of the population of the Island of Oahu, or 83,327. This does not include United States military and naval forces, which, for all Oahu, number about 15,000 officers and men.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Despite general business depression throughout the world, reports for the twelve months ending June 30, 1921, show a good year for Hawaii.

Sugar and pineapples are the two main food crops of the Territory. The sugar yield was 583,894 tons. The pineapple output amounted to 550,000 cases.

Exports for the year ending March 31, 1921, were valued at \$180,720,242. Imports for the same period had a value of \$90,301,260.

Imports from the United States mainland totaled \$77,739,381; from foreign countries, \$12,561,879.

Exports to the United States mainland:—\$177,173,234; to foreign countries, \$3,547,008.

The gross tonnage of all vessels arriving at ports of the Territory during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, was 6,088,689. This represents an increase of 657,713 tons over the year preceding.

That the trade of the Pacific is rapidly advancing is shown by the latest customs reports. Customs receipts for the fiscal year were \$1,426,716, an increase of \$254,322 over the year previous.

Federal internal revenue receipts amounted to \$20,676,778, almost doubling the figures for the previous year, which were the greatest in the history of the local office.

The value of real and personal property in Hawaii Territory, as shown by reports of the tax assessor, is \$286,557,532 (about half a million less than last year). Values, according to assessments, have more than doubled in the last twelve years.

Twenty years ago assessments of real and personal property amounted to \$121,172,928.

Though banking deposits decreased \$1,600,000

during the year, savings deposits show an increase of \$2,800,000. Among people of the Hawaiian race the year shows an increase in savings accounts from 9,819 to 13,082.

Some 900 domestic corporations have an aggregate capital of close on \$200,000,000. There are 27 banks now operating in the Territory. Less than a third of this number were doing business when the Islands became an American unit in 1900.

United States customs and internal revenue receipts from Hawaii for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amounted to considerably more than a third of such receipts for the preceding twenty years. Nearly eighty millions of dollars have been collected by the federal government in customs and internal revenue.

Hawaii's exports to the United States mainland are made up of the following items, valuations being taken from the 1920 report, which registers about \$13,000,000 more than the 1921 report:

Raw sugar, \$154,550,205; refined sugar, \$4,162,032; molasses and syrup \$665,812—a total of \$159,378,049 for sugar.

Canned pineapples, \$29,176,104.

Coffee, \$476,033; hides, etc., \$297,671; fish \$219,492; bananas, \$176,020; raw wool, \$136,396; honey, \$112,161; rice, \$111,544; fruits and nuts (exclusive of bananas and canned pineapples), \$101,205; vegetables, \$54,476; pineapple juice, \$45,197; fibers, \$39,381; breadstuffs (exclusive of rice), \$26,224; wood and manufactures of, \$25,801; musical instruments (the ukulele), \$22,458; meat and dairy products (tallow), \$22,436; animals, \$12,740; chemicals, \$12,052; beeswax, \$10,807; paper and manufactures of, \$5,690; straw and palm-leaf manufactures, \$3,566; bones, hoofs, horns, etc., \$3,143; all other items, \$65,126.

Last year's imports from the States showed an increase of \$3,686,928 over the previous year, while figures for 1920 showed an increase of \$24,068,584 over the 1919 returns.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

In the middle of the last century not a few California pioneers sent their children to Honolulu to be educated.

Punahou School (Oahu College) is closely associated with the history and progress of the Islands. It was founded in 1841 for the children of the mission, receiving its charter as Oahu College in 1853. The land was presented to Rev. Hiram Bingham by Governor Boki, in 1829. The first teachers were Rev. and Mrs. Daniel Dole and Miss Marcia Smith. Punahou School now includes the elementary school, junior academy and academy. Among Punahou's alumni are many prominent citizens, professional men, government officials, community leaders.

With the opening of the fall term of 1920 the College of Hawaii became the University of Ha-

A Corner of Honolulu Harbor



From Painting by Griffith Allison.

HAWAIIAN WOMEN MAKING "LEIS" (FLORAL WREATHS) FOR STEAMSHIP PASSENGERS.

waii. In 1908 it was organized as a college of agriculture and mechanic arts. The first classes were held in temporary buildings. In 1912 a permanent home was completed in Manoa valley, on a site comprising 91 acres. The college, as it was when the institution became a university, is known as the College of Applied Sciences. A College of Arts and Sciences has been added and numerous other advances made. Courses in sugar technology are a specialty of the curriculum. A laboratory for zoological study, specializing in marine biology, has been built on the grounds of the Aquarium at Waikiki.

The Kamehameha schools, one for boys (opened 1887) and one for girls (opened 1894), were founded and are maintained under the provisions of the will of Bernice Pauahi Bishop. The first prospectus, issued in 1885, announced that "while they will be conducted with special reference to advantages to be afforded to Hawaiians by preference, as the will requires, they will not be exclusively Hawaiian. The course of study will require several hours of manual labor every day, the controlling purpose of the school being to fit the boys to take hold intelligently and hopefully of the work of life."

Among other important Honolulu private schools are Honolulu Military Academy, Mid-Pacific Institute (Mills School and Kawaiahao Seminary), St. Louis College, St. Andrew's Priory, and the school of the Convent of the Sacred Hearts.

A famous educational institution is the Kōhala Girls' School on the Island of Hawaii. It was founded by the Rev. Elias Bond in 1874 for the purpose of teaching Hawaiian girls the fundamentals of education, the simple arts and domestic science.

The Hilo (Hawaii Island) Boarding School is one of the oldest schools in the Islands, dating back to 1836, when it was established by Rev. D. B. Lyman and the Rev. Titus Coan. Elementary tool work and industrial training were well started in this school by "Father Lyman" 40 years before the founding at Boston (1878) of the first manual training school on the American mainland. In the early days it served well in producing teachers, preachers and intelligent agriculturists.

The Mānoa Seminary, at Paia, Maui Island, was established in 1860 by the Rev. C. B. Andrews.

THE PAN-PACIFIC UNION

The Pan-Pacific Union, originated by Alexander Hume Ford of Honolulu, an organization representing the lands about the greatest of oceans and supported by their governments, has for its object the greater advancement of and co-operation among all the races and peoples of the Pacific. It works chiefly through the calling of conferences at Honolulu, where delegates from all nations engage in friendly discussion for the furtherance of common interests.

Already results demonstrate closer friendly and commercial contact and relationship. Though the Union is but eight years old it has brought together in mid-Pacific many world leaders in education and science and has developed and popularized its paramount idea to the point where annual Pan-Pacific conferences are systematically arranged well ahead and are consummated with enthusiasm and a profit reaching far into the future.

The first Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference was held in August of 1920. In August, 1921, the First Pan-Pacific Educational Conference convened. In August, 1922, is to be held the First Pan-Pacific Commercial Conference. "Hawaii will have to act as the central service station for the good of all Pacific lands," says Alexander Hume Ford, and Hawaii is doing this very thing, and to a greater extent than appears on the surface.

President Harding told Mr. Ford, when the Pan-Pacific Union secretary was last in Washington, that he would come to the Pan-Pacific Commercial Conference next August if Ford could give him a good excuse for getting away. The President suggested that immediately after the close of the commercial conference would be an excellent time to call a congress of "presidents and premiers from all Pacific countries." President Harding, by the way, is honorary chairman of the World's Press Congress at Honolulu (October, 1921).

Charles B. Warren, American ambassador to Japan, said recently, while passing through Honolulu: "Hawaii is the testing ground in establishing relations between the United States and the Far East. It is a community like Hawaii which has provided the necessary environment for a proper racial understanding. Here the people of east and west mingle in everyday life, not as aliens to each other but as fellow citizens. I regard Hawaii as the cornerstone in the foundation of international good will."

Interested in the plan of a Pan-Pacific Y. M. C. A. congress being held at Honolulu, Charles W. Harvey, national secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in China, says: "I am more than ever impressed with the strategic importance of Honolulu in relation to the development of friendship about the Pacific. All the countries about the Pacific are now going through a period of readjustment and there is great need for interchange of thought. The coming conference (disarmament) at Washington is centering the eyes of America as never before upon the Pacific. This will naturally bring more of America's leading business men to seek information about various social and educational as well as industrial and political conditions in the Pacific countries."

At the request of Dr. Walter Williams, dean of the school of journalism of the University of Missouri, president of the Press Congress of the World, one day of the congress is set aside for the



From Painting by Hogarth Pettyjohn.

A HONOLULU GIRL OF EUROPEAN-HAWAIIAN PARENTAGE.

holding of a Pan-Pacific Press Conference for the perfection of a permanent organization of newspaper and magazine men in countries bordering on the Pacific. So the Pan-Pacific Press Conference becomes a part of the Press Congress of the World, and it is not improbable that the latter as well as the former may result in some permanent organization; that the World Press Congress may be the beginning of an international league of newspapers of the world, just as it is planned that the Pan-Pacific Press Conference shall inaugurate an association of newspaper people of countries about the Pacific.

William H. Donald, of the bureau of economic information, Peking, a member of the Chinese delegation, wrote Dr. Williams, saying: "It is interesting to consider that the Congress is being held in Honolulu in this period, because Honolulu unquestionably becomes the hub of the political universe just now. Political considerations of any moment are surely going to shift to the Pacific, and since that is the case, it is fortunate that newspaper men from all over the world will be able to foregather at a spot the equal of which for this purpose does not exist."

Among the Pan-Pacific Union's numerous activities are occasional international banquets. As an illustration of how cosmopolitan these affairs may be, at a recent "get-together" in Honolulu a Chinese merchant presided, a descendant of Hawaiian royalty delivered the address of the evening, the Japanese Consul entertained as his guests a number of Chinese, and a Chinese attorney entertained as his guests a number of Japanese. Koreans entertained Filipinos, and Portuguese had Russians as their guests. In short, the Pan-Pacific Union is seeking to establish a brotherhood of interest among the Pacific nations.

The Pan-Pacific Association, a branch of the Pan-Pacific Union, has for its purpose a more solidly united community effort.

THE ONE BIG PROBLEM

While it is true that Hawaii had a "good year," as shown by reports of the Territory's business for the last fiscal period, the principal industry of the islands is facing a grave problem for which the shortage of labor is responsible.

The labor shortage on the sugar plantations is actual and real, and sugar men declare that unless more labor is secured in the near future it may be necessary to skip one entire crop.

As an illustration of what labor shortage means to the chief enterprise of the Territory a comparison is made of shipments up to September 1, 1921, and shipments in previous years. The estimated 1921 raw sugar crop is 569,000 tons, plus 16,000 tons of refined sugar. The total shipments to the end of August were only 401,124 tons, or 76 per cent of the total crop. Omitting figures for 1920, when conditions were abnormal on account of the strike, and comparing 1921 with 1919, at even date, 97 per cent of the crop had been shipped. According to a recent announcement of the

Sugar Factors, the Hawaiian sugar plantations were then (September 8, 1921) 120,000 tons short of the amount manufactured and in bags, and 92,000 tons short of the quantity of sugar shipped up to August 31, two years ago. An estimate given by a sugar expert was to the effect that the entire 1921 crop may not be harvested until the end of March, 1922. He said that unless more labor was secured very soon it might be necessary to skip one entire crop, for if the 1921 crop lasts until March, 1922, the 1922 crops will probably run over to the end of July, 1923, and under such conditions Hawaii might have to leave out the 1923 crop entirely.

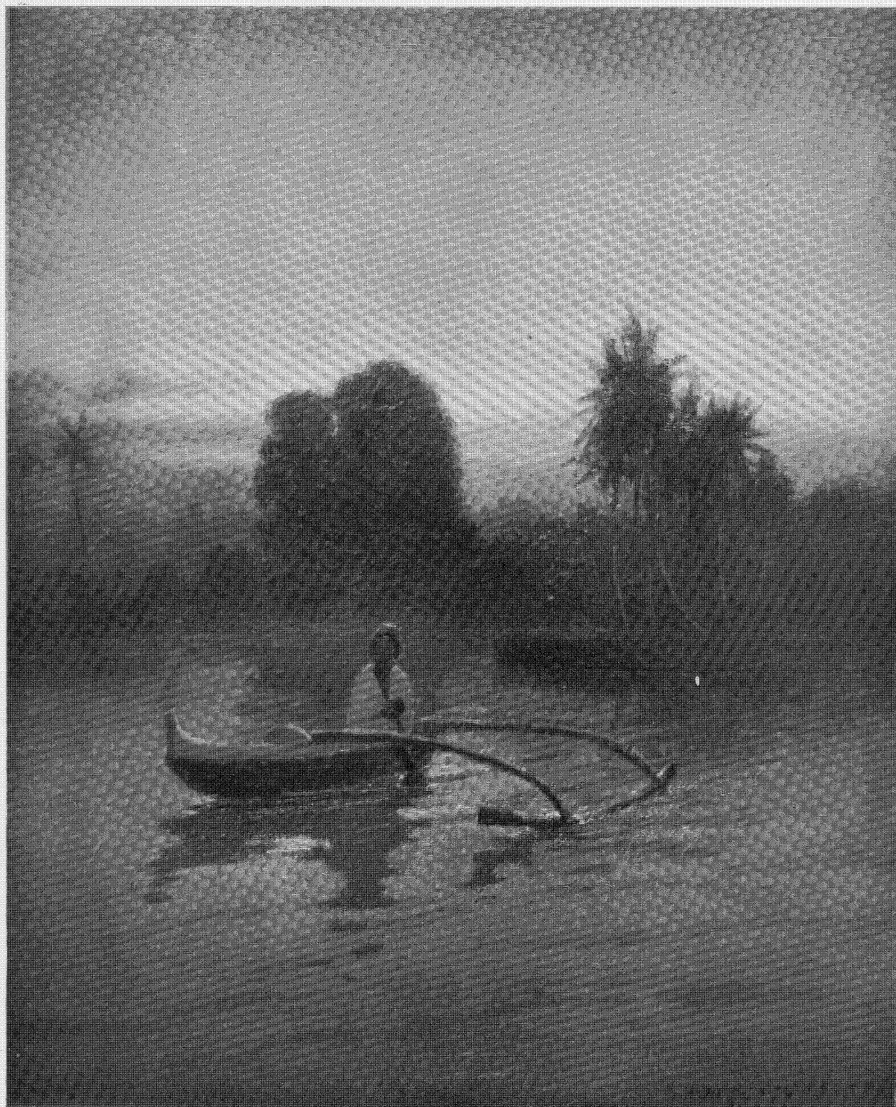
At the last session of the territorial legislature there was created the Hawaiian Emergency Labor Commission to go before Congress with a resolution looking to immediate relief in the form of introduction of alien labor, the resolution placing authority for permitting the entrance of such alien labor into Hawaii in the hands of the secretary of labor of the United States. After investigation, if he finds that any emergency exists, he will then promulgate regulations permitting sufficient aliens to enter Hawaii to meet the shortage. Meeting the opposition of the American Federation of Labor, or of its president, Samuel Gompers, who chooses to adopt the contention that Hawaii's effort to save her principal industry is an attempt to "pass a resolution permitting 50,000 Chinese coolies to be contracted for and imported into Hawaii," the members of the commission pointed out to Congress that the entry of laborers under contract is expressly forbidden and that whatever aliens are allowed to enter Hawaii as decided by the secretary of labor under the resolution, shall be brought in only for limited periods of time, during the five years that the resolution is to be operative, and then only under conditions and regulations to be prescribed by the secretary of labor.

Under the resolution, alien labor brought to Hawaii will not be brought to work for any particular employer, but will be free to do agricultural work as the laborers desire. The cost of importing them is borne by the government of the Territory of Hawaii.

The resolution provides that regulations shall secure the return of the emergency laborers to their respective countries upon the expiration of the time limit, and an express provision is made against the removal of these immigrants to any other place under the jurisdiction of the United States. In other words they are not permitted on the American mainland or in any territory or possession of the United States except Hawaii, and are allowed in Hawaii only for the period stipulated.

Mr. Gompers has never been in Hawaii and knows nothing of local conditions. The chairman of Hawaii's Emergency Labor Commission, Walter F. Dillingham, expressed the consensus of Hawaiian opinion when he said to the congress-

Nightfall in "Paradise Isles"



From Painting by D. Howard Hitchcock.

HAWAIIAN OUTRIGGER CANOE AND A PALM-FRINGED SHORE.

sional committee having the territorial resolution under consideration: "This legislation is vital to the continued American control of the agricultural industries of Hawaii. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the necessity for providing relief for the labor shortage by neutralizing the present preponderance of one alien race (Japanese). The sugar, pineapple, rice and other industries are already suffering injury that it will take years to repair, and unless a remedy is speedily provided Hawaii will cease even to be self-sustaining."

At this writing, Hawaii's emergency labor resolution is still pending.

Of late years Japanese laborers have been leaving the sugar plantations in greater and greater numbers, not caring to do this work unless financial necessity compels. They prefer to seek work in the cities rather than take advantage of the good wages, generous bonus system, comfortable sanitary quarters, separate houses and grounds for married people and families, and every want supplied, with absolute freedom of movement offered by the plantations. They prefer poor living conditions and less wages in the towns, working as yard boys, stevedores, or at any sort of task. Many eventually do well at work in which they were not seen some years ago, but there is usually a large number of unemployed Japanese in the cities, seeking something to do. Filipinos have taken the place of Japanese on the plantations, to a considerable extent, but they are less efficient than the Japanese.

ARMY AND NAVY IN HAWAII

Oahu is well named the Gibraltar of the Pacific. Here are large submarine and aeroplane bases, the world's greatest naval station, and forts and garrison posts that make Hawaii's most important island a veritable stronghold.

There are at present some 15,000 troops stationed on the island. At times there have been more. Accommodations are provided for a much greater number. Between San Francisco, Honolulu and Manila the transports of the army maintain a regular schedule, while ships of the navy call at intervals, in squadrons or singly, and sometimes in fleets.

On August 21, 1919, Josephus Daniels, then secretary of the navy, officially opened the monster concrete drydock at Pearl Harbor, about ten miles from Honolulu. This dock is 1001 feet long, 123 feet wide, and 35 feet deep. Besides the dock there are all the necessary shops for making repairs to vessels, and storage facilities for an immense quantity of coal. The Pearl Harbor naval station represents an expenditure of \$20,000,000.

Army headquarters, for a long time in the Young building, Honolulu, has been transferred to Fort Shafter, at the northern extremity of the city. Fort Shafter is a complete town in itself with its administration buildings, splendid hos-

pital structures, and all the many modern edifices for housing and welfare of troops.

Numerous coast defenses protect Honolulu. Fort Ruger stands guard at Diamond Head, Fort DeRussy at Waikiki, Fort Armstrong at Honolulu harbor, and Fort Kamehameha near Pearl Harbor. All arms of the service, with the exception of cavalry, are represented on Oahu.

The National Guard of Hawaii has a fine armory in Honolulu, near the capitol, and there are armories in the principal towns on other islands.

When the navy department has completed improvements on Ford Island (Pearl Harbor) some half a hundred flying machines will be housed in a giant hangar.

Airmen have established an enviable record in Hawaii. Not the least of recent performances was the flight of two sea planes which made the circuit of every island in the Territory. They covered a distance of 1,544 miles in 26 flying hours, being absent from the base for 15 days, dependent only upon the resources contained in the expeditionary unit itself. A year ago a trip was made by a detachment from Pearl Harbor station to Midway Island, 1,100 miles to the westward, and aerial pictures were taken of that little cable-station isle that are more valuable than any chart could be.

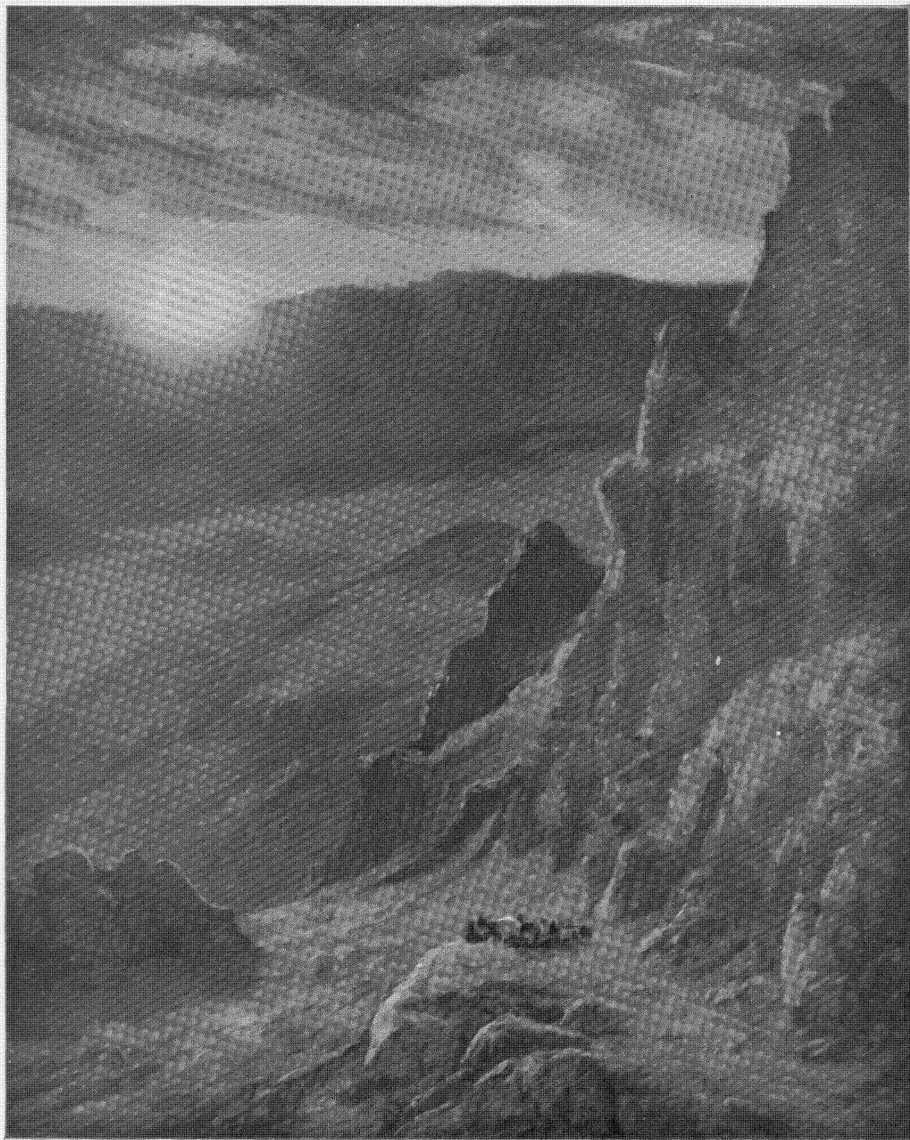
In addition to the various construction projects already in progress on Oahu, the war department contemplates, according to recent announcement, the expenditure of approximately \$3,000,000 for further permanent improvements at Schofield Barracks, 20 miles from Honolulu, at Luke Field (airplane station at Pearl Harbor), and at the posts in the vicinity of Honolulu.

While on the subject of Oahu's defenses it may be noted that on September 19, at Tokio, disarmament of all Pacific Islands was urged by the Japanese National Association for Political Investigation for discussion at the conference on Far Eastern questions and limitation of armaments to be held at Washington next month (November, 1921).

HAWAIIAN CLIMATE

Hawaii's summery clime is well indicated by the fact that light summer clothing, except at high elevations, is worn from one year's end to the other. Between sea level and the 14,000-foot domes of Hawaii Island almost any climate may be found, as between the beaches and the 10,000-foot crater-rim of Haleakala, on Maui; and in the 4,000-foot regions, as at Kilauea volcano, warmer clothing is required for evening wear; but elsewhere there is little to distinguish winter from summer except the change in the duration of daylight and a greater degree of humidity. There

Sunrise in Haleakala Crater



From Painting by the late E. W. Christmas, R. B. A.

AT DAWN IN THE VAST BOWL OF MAUI ISLAND'S 10,000-FOOT EXTINCT VOLCANO.

are no extremes of heat or cold below the high altitudes.

A summer or a winter resort, as suits the pleasure and convenience of the visitor, Hawaii enjoys an equable and balmy climate second to none. At elevations where cultivation is practicable there is no frost.

Year in and year out, since records have been kept, no appreciable difference is registered in the annual weather data for Honolulu.

Temperature reports of the United States weather bureau show a daily range of 56 to 81 degrees for January; 58 to 84 for February; 61 to 80 for March; 62 to 82 for April; 67 to 85 for May; 70 to 86 for June; 70 to 87 for July; 70 to 86 for August; 71 to 87 for September; 68 to 84 for October; 65 to 82 for November; 66 to 81 for December.

The average yearly precipitation is about 24 inches. The trade-wind blows quite regularly from the northeast with an average hourly velocity of about eight miles. At Honolulu's famous Waikiki beach bathers are as much in evidence on Christmas Day as they are on the Fourth of July.

Honolulu's average temperature is 74 degrees, the monthly averages, in even figures, being shown as follows: January, 70; February, 69; March, 70; April, 73; May, 74; June, 76; July, 78; August, 79; September, 78; October, 76; November, 74; December, 70. These are the figures of a year taken at random, as in the case of the daily range.

SPORTS AND RECREATION

Most of the world's great sports flourish in Hawaii and the Islands afford a wonderful variety of recreation. In the towns there are many and diversified athletic associations.

Honolulu has a beautifully situated Country Club in Nuuanu valley, maintaining a fine 18-hole golf links, with privileges open to visiting golfers, and there is a links near the Haleiwa hotel at Waialua, on the Oahu Railway. Good tennis courts are scattered about the city—in the grounds of the Moana hotel, Waikiki; in the valley suburbs and elsewhere. At Kapiolani park the Polo Association has its clubhouse, near which are polo stables, the polo field, trap-shooting butts, tennis courts and a mile race track. Each island has its polo team. Horse racing has long been an annual event at Honolulu, Hilo and Kahului.

Hawaiian waters offer ideal conditions for yachting. Pearl Harbor's broad protected waters attract many small pleasure craft. When Jack London visited the Islands in his famous "Snark" he declared a yacht the best means of seeing the archipelago in an independent manner. Three trans-Pacific yacht races between San Pedro and

Honolulu have been sailed under the auspices of the Hawaii Yacht Club. There are two long-established boat clubs in Honolulu, the Myrtle and the Healanii, while other islands have their associations, notably the Hilo yacht and boat club. The Outrigger Canoe Club, at Waikiki, as its title implies, features the Hawaiian outrigger canoe. It also encourages the sport of surfboarding, riding the waves on a specially shaped board. Some of these surfboards are made of koa (Hawaiian mahogany).

Of the field games baseball is monarch, players of all the Territory's numerous races and nationalities coming together in the great American game. Hawaiians have distinguished themselves on the diamond on the United States mainland. A team made up entirely of Chinese has traveled from Hawaii to score triumphs on the continents of Asia and America. Players of Japan have come to cross bats with Honolulu baseball organizations. Some of the best players in Hawaii are Japanese.

In season there is shooting for pheasants, ducks, doves, plover, quail, snipe, curlew, mud-hens and some other birds. There are deer on the Island of Molokai, while on Hawaii, Maui and Kauai the hunter may try his luck with wild boar, wild goats and wild cattle. Intending hunters are required to procure a gun license.

Hawaiian swimmers are famous the world over. Duke Kahanamoku, world's champion sprint swimmer, is a product of Waikiki. Hawaiian names are constantly appearing in connection with great swimming events. Island boys and girls have scored victories in the world's Olympic games on numerous occasions. Swimming meets are frequently held in Honolulu and at ports of the other islands.

An exciting sport is that of shooting flying fish. A power launch is used. Cruising about between Diamond Head and the entrance to Honolulu harbor, the hunters stand in the bow and shoot at the flying fish as they rise out of the water. Then there is shark fishing. Sometimes a harpoon is used; sometimes a baited hook. In either case the boat is often towed a considerable distance before the big fish is killed.

Island waters teem with game fish of great variety and size. The world's record for tuna catches was made in Hawaiian waters by mainland sportsmen. At Kihei, Maui Island, the Hawaii Tuna Club has a well-equipped rendezvous. Similar fishing is accessible from Honolulu, Haleiwa (Oahu), Hilo (Hawaii Island) and other bases. Sampan fishing by Japanese supplies the markets. A visit to a fish market in Hawaii is full of interest, for fishes from the tiniest to the largest are on view and their variety of form and coloring seldom fails to astonish the stranger.



"MOONLIGHT IN HAWAII."

From Painting by Henri Marcellé.

In the Aquarium, in Kapiolani park, adjoining the public baths, there is a wonderful exhibit of marine life, from the unprepossessing squid to specimens that look like finned rainbows or ocean butterflies. Along the coast of the Island of Oahu, within easy reach of Honolulu, are many delightful spots where rod and reel may be used to advantage. Fishing on the reefs, by torchlight, is great sport among Hawaiians.

THE HAWAIIAN LANGUAGE

There are but twelve letters in the Hawaiian language—a, e, i, o, u, h, k, l, m, n, p, and w. The vowels are given their values as in Spanish, and are always pronounced, not slurred. Every vowel ends a syllable; no syllable ends in a consonant.

English is the official language and is the first consideration in the public schools. The stranger in Hawaii needs to know none but the English tongue. However, he finds it interesting to learn a few words of Hawaiian; indeed he is not in the Islands long before he becomes aware of the fact that certain words of Hawaiian are in general use.

Of Hawaiian words universally used throughout the Territory, "mauka" and "makai" are two of the most common, being terms of direction. "Mauka" means "toward the mountains," and "makai" means "toward the sea." Since central mountain masses mark all the islands, it will be readily understood how conveniently these terms apply.

"Aloha" is an exceedingly comprehensive word and is heard all over the world. It is a greeting or a farewell, or it conveys the idea of good will, friendship or deep affection, all according to the occasion of its use and the emphasis and inflection given. It is usually the first Hawaiian word the visitor hears when he reaches the Islands, and the last as he departs.

"Kamaaina" and "malihini" are frequently heard in English conversation, the former being equivalent to "old-timer," while the latter means "newcomer" or "stranger."

A wreath of flowers is a "lei." Lei-sellers are always on hand at the arrival or departure of steamships, ready to supply friends of passengers with wreaths to hang about the necks of those coming or going.

"Pau" (ordinarily pronounced "pow") is an expressive word. It signifies you are through with whatever you have been doing; or you wish to say you have had enough. It may be used in the sense of a request or command to cease. A discharged employee is "pau." One who has passed away is "pau."

"Ua mau ke ea o ka aina i ka pono" is the motto of the Islands, appearing on the Hawaiian

coat of arms—"The life of the land is perpetuated in righteousness."

Other words of the native language in common use are:

Ae—Yes.	Keiki—Child.
Akamai—Clever.	Ko—Sugar.
Aole—No.	Kokua—Help.
Hale—House.	Kulikuli—Be quiet.
Hana—To work.	La—Sun.
Haole—Foreigner or white man.	Lanai—Porch.
Hapai—Lift up.	Likepu—The same.
Heiau—Ancient temple.	Mahope—By and by.
Hele—Walk, go.	Maikai—Good.
Holo—Gown.	Pali—Cliff.
Hoomalimali—Flattery.	Pehea—How goes it?
Huhu—Angry.	Pehea oe—How are you?
Hula—Dance.	Piikia—Trouble.
Kaa—Car.	Poi—Native dish (taro).
Kahuna—Charm doctor.	Wahine—Woman.
Kane—Man.	Wai—Water.
	Wikiki—Hurry up.

LEADING ENGLISH PERIODICALS IN HAWAII TERRITORY.

Two English daily newspapers are published in Honolulu. The Honolulu Advertiser is issued every morning. The Honolulu Star-Bulletin appears every afternoon except Sunday.

In Hawaii Island, two dailies (six issues a week) are printed. They are the Hilo Daily Tribune and the Hawaii Post-Herald.

In Wailuku, Maui Island, a semi-weekly and a weekly are published, namely, the Maui News and the Wailuku Times.

The Garden Island, a weekly published at Lihue, is the newspaper of Kauai Island.

The Mid-Pacific Magazine and the Paradise of the Pacific are illustrated monthly magazines. The former is the official organ of the Pan-Pacific Union. The Friend, also a monthly, largely devoted to matters of religious welfare, enjoys the distinction of being "the oldest newspaper west of the Rockies." It appeared first in 1842.

The long recognized reference book of general information and statistics concerning Hawaii is Thomas G. Thrum's Hawaiian Almanac and Annual, issued regularly since 1875.

The Hawaiian Historical Society issues occasional papers and publishes annual reports.

Memoirs of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum from time to time contribute valuable and authoritative additions to Hawahana.

A bulletin is issued every week by the Hawaiian Volcano Research Association.

Bulletins and annual reports have been published by the Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station at Honolulu since 1900.

The Hawaiian Forester and Agriculturist is issued monthly under the direction of the territorial board of commissioners of agriculture and forestry, which also publishes various bulletins and reports.

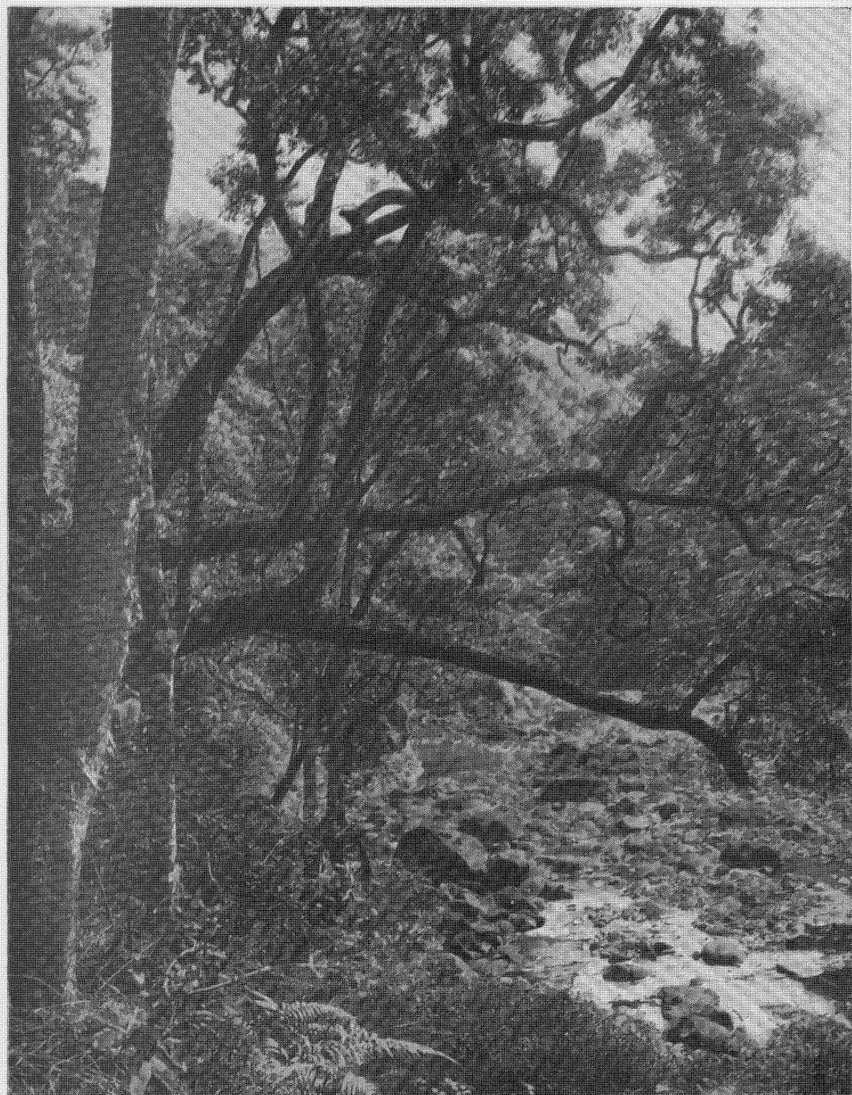
The Planters' Monthly and other publications are issued under the direction of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association Experiment Station. The monthly magazine dates from 1895.

The territorial department of public instruction publishes a monthly (except July and August), entitled Hawaii Educational Review.

There are many other periodical publications in the English language, most of which are published in the capital city—trade, religious, club, technical, financial, military, naval, school, fraternal, marine, labor, and association publications.

In Honolulu there are four Japanese dailies, two Chinese dailies, besides numerous different weekly and semi-weekly Hawaiian, Portuguese, Chinese, Japanese, Korean, and Filipino papers. In Hilo there is a Japanese daily, and other publications in Hawaiian, Japanese and Portuguese.

A Valley of Tropical Charm



LUXURIOUS VEGETATION COVERS THE SIDES OF COUNTLESS INTRICATE WATER-COURSES FROM CENTRAL MOUNTAIN MASSES ON ALL THE ISLANDS OF HAWAII TERRITORY.

HONOLULU AND ISLAND OF OAHU

First in importance, though third in size, Oahu Island, with an area of 598 square miles, contains two principal mountain ranges. The Koolau range extends practically the whole length along the northeastern or windward side. The Waianae range is on the southwestern side. Between the two ranges rises a fertile tableland. The island is about 46 miles in length by about 26 in breadth. Covered for the most part with a dense but low forest growth, the rugged mountains average between 2,000 and 3,000 feet, the highest, Kaala, being a little over 4,000 feet above sea level. The greater part of the 177 miles of coast line is fringed with coral reefs, in some places a mile or more from shore, and in others very close in. At low tide these reefs are partially exposed.

The population of the Island of Oahu (123,496) is nearly half the population of the entire Territory (255,912), and the actual city of Honolulu accounts for two-thirds of the island's people. The rest of Oahu, politically a part of the city and county of Honolulu, and altogether a wonderland of industry and beauty, is practically the suburbs of the territorial capital and mid-Pacific crossroads.

FIRST VIEW OF HONOLULU

Perhaps the most striking feature of Oahu's southern coast line, or the feature that first impresses the arriving ocean voyager, is Diamond Head, an extinct crater forming a bold and rugged promontory. Leahi, as the Hawaiians name Oahu's most southern tip, may be termed the eastern wall of Honolulu city.

West of the great cone's buttressed shell lie spreading Kapiolani park and the world-famous Waikiki beach with its modern hotels, palm-bordered approaches, sea-view mansions, tropical bungalows, broad boulevard, outrigger canoes, surfboards and all-the-year-round bathing.

Behind and within the crater are formidable military works. Fort Ruger's heavy coast defense guns occasionally thunder in practice. Ever and anon an observation balloon rises above Leahi. Aeroplanes, singly, in pairs, in squadrons, fly over sea and shore, mountain and valley, city and beach resort.

Arriving from or sailing for San Francisco, the traveler rounds picturesque Diamond Head. Ever it remains in his memory, like the strains of Hawaii's deeply emotional farewell song, "Aloha Oe," composed by the late Liliuokalani, one-time queen.

Coming upon Honolulu from around Diamond Head, the city breaks upon the vision of the passenger like the withdrawing of a curtain from before an immense canvas depicting some master artist's dream of a city beautiful. He sees the well-foliaged metropolis extending far between shore and hills, climbing the hills or slopes

that lead to the greater heights, and reaching into the seemingly numberless valleys where abounds a luxuriance of vegetation.

Punchbowl Hill, an ancient spatter-cone, or more commonly referred to as an extinct crater, rises to a height of almost 500 feet back of central Honolulu. Far to the left stretch the sugar lands, Pearl Harbor and Pearl City, high tablelands, peninsulas, dead craters, and the Waianae range terminating in Barber's Point, in which general direction the Honolulu looks to behold sunsets of a magnificence known in few other places on earth.

SUBURBS IN THE VALLEYS

Beyond and above Punchbowl—Puuhouaina is the Hawaiian name—looms Mount Tantalus, one of the guardians of the Nuuanu Pali, the 1,200-foot precipitous mountain pass that is the scenic gateway between windward Oahu and the Honolulu side of the island.

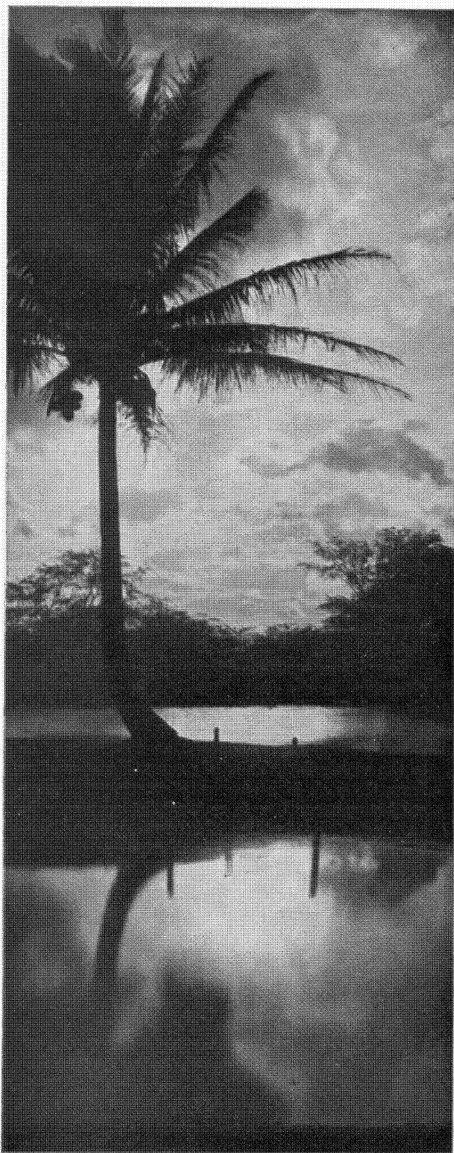
From the summit of Tantalus, easily accessible, may be obtained a view as comprehensive as it is entrancing. The valleys of Kalihi, Nuuanu, Paooa, Manoa, and Palolo are all immediate suburbs of Honolulu, while their uttermost recesses forever attract the hiking enthusiast and the exploring tourist. At the head of Palolo is a great crater, hidden to all except the mountain climber. Manoa and Nuuanu are noted for their beautiful residences, tropical groves, delightful vistas.

There are sections of the city that are not altogether lovely, but Honolulu is a young-old city and, like all growing centers, especially where cosmopolitanism is a very considerable factor, it has its rough spots, interesting as they may be to the sociologist. This, of course, is not evident from the deck of a steamship entering the channel between coral reefs to land the passenger in an up-to-date, bustling American mid-sea cosmopolis where every comfort, convenience, luxury and delight await him, together with unaccustomed inspirations and experiences to enrich his life forever.

BEWILDERING IMPRESSIONS

Ashore in Honolulu, the stranger is at once more or less bewildered by a variety of impressions, some clear as noonday and some intangible and therefore put aside for future leisurely analysis. If he goes to the Alexander Young hotel, for example, he may at first be inclined to think it too big for the city—it is so continental, so much after the fashion of a huge caravansary of the Atlantic seaboard. Later he comes to realize that Honolulu is kept busy accommodating world travelers, permanent as well as transient, and that building operations have a close race with increasing demands.

A Waikiki Palm



LONE COCONUT NEAR DIAMOND HEAD.

If the newcomer has given no study to conditions in the half-way house of the world's greatest ocean he will be astonished upon beholding in the hotels, at the resorts, upon the highways, in the churches, on the golf links, in the theaters, at the clubs, in business circles and at social functions, men and women whose garments, conversation and manners smack of the latest influence from New York, Paris, and London.

He will be astonished at the continuous streams of automobiles, of which there are some 8,000 in Honolulu, or about one to every ten of population, a proportion greater than that prevailing on the United States mainland, where, according to most recent estimates, it is about one to fourteen.

The shops and stores will draw his admiration, for therein will he find anything he might call for in any world mart.

He will experience pleasant appreciation of the city's excellent rapid-transit, an up-to-date system with thirty miles of line, partly double-tracked, operating large, comfortable cars that run from Diamond Head, along Honolulu's main thoroughfares, to Fort Shafter, at the northern end of town; from the heights of Kaimuki, one of the city's most delightful suburbs, to the Honolulu terminus of the island's steam railroad system; and between various other points, connecting the main valley suburbs with the city proper. Transfers make it possible for the visitor to enjoy the greater part of the morning or afternoon "seeing the sights by streetcar" for a mere five-cent piece.

Taxi stands and garages are plentiful. Round-the-island trips can be arranged for parties at a moment's notice.

Many shorter trips await the tourist's choice. He may visit the Moanalua Gardens, near Fort Shafter, which are in reality the private grounds of a citizen who desires that the public shall enjoy his magnificent estate with its wealth of trees and plants and flowers, many of them of no common variety.

He may go to the Pali, half-a-dozen miles from the city's heart, there to stand on the edge of that historic precipice and drink in the beauty of a panorama that may be equalled but is not surpassed by any of Nature's glories anywhere.

AT THE NUUANU PALI

At the Nuuanu Pali, over six-score years ago, Kamehameha the Great, the monarch who brought the islands of Hawaii under one rule, defeated the forces of the king of Oahu, his spears driving hundreds over the precipice, where the bones of many still remain.

The view from this spot embraces sheer mountain walls worn by wind and rain; jutting crags; irregular peninsulas; long lines of fantastic peaks ending in towering headlands; broken crater-shells; needle-pointed pinnacles; islets that are the remains of dead and long-sunken volcanoes; enchanting lagoons; the winding belt-road; sugar

plantations and pineapple fields; mills and canneries; quaint villages and white beaches; coral reefs disputing the waves' advance, and the huts of fishermen along the shore.

Here and there may be distinguished some elegant country residence, a church, a little court house. As the visitor becomes more accustomed to the scenes he will pick out a school house or hotel, a taro patch or rice field, and beneath him automobiles hair-pin curving up and down the serpentine Pali road. Distant woods appear as shrubbery, and bushes as bit grass, while houses and factories seem like little toys.

SEEING OAHU BY AUTO

It is usually with a start by way of the Pali that the popular "round-the-island" automobile trip is made, occupying about eight hours. The six miles from the city to the beginning of the long windward descent is in itself a revelation to the stranger, for Nuuanu valley is one of the most beautiful. An admiring stop for the sweeping view, then comes the zig-zag from a height of 1200 feet. Six miles on the windward side of the mountain doorway are the Kaneohe Coral Gardens, where a large hotel is under construction. Here boats with glass bottoms take visitors over the coral reefs in Kaneohe Bay, that they may look down upon the fascinating formations, marvel at the rainbow fish, and read in the calm waters the poetry of submarine gardens.

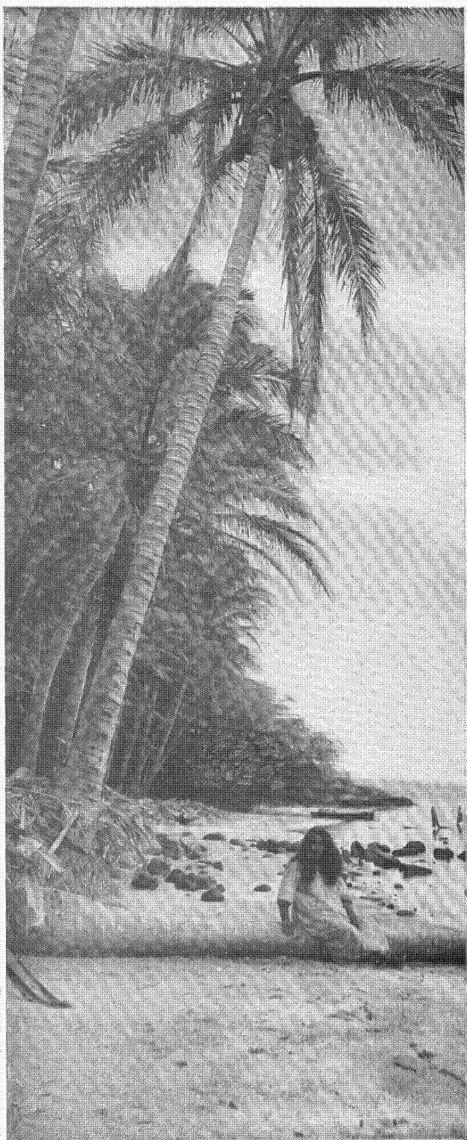
One of the Territory's largest pineapple plantations and canneries is passed, and then a United States Navy wireless station in communication with the continent, after which the automobile enters the wooded section of Waiahole, headquarters for irrigation works which constitute a most remarkable engineering feat. Romantic Kahana Bay comes next, marking the terminus of the steam railway system of the island. Hauula, a little beyond, offers superb bathing on a long stretch of sandy beach. Two miles mountainward from Hauula are the Sacred Falls. There is a hotel at Hauula whose guests find this section a delightful region for hiking and sight-seeing. At Laie stands an imposing edifice, the largest Mormon temple west of Utah. This pretty village was established by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, which also maintains a sugar plantation.

COUNTRY PLEASURE RESORT

At Kahuku, Oahu's northernmost section, there is a sugar mill, the meeting of two railways, and the world's greatest radio plant. This is the station of the Radio Corporation of America, communicating direct with both California and Japan. Its messages have been caught in Alaska and Europe.

Passing through Wainaea, along the shore of a beautiful bay, with ruins of ancient Hawaiian temples near at hand, the automobile party reaches Haleiwa hotel, a popular pleasure resort on the line of the Oahu Railway, with a service of two

Coconut Grove



A BIT OF OAHU ISLAND SHORELINE.



From Painting by E. W. Chittams.

WEST MAUI MOUNTAINS.

trains daily. There are two motor routes, one by way of the Pali, and the other between the Koolau and Waianae mountain ranges, via Schofield Barracks. The hotel is up-to-date in all things. The sea bathing is good and golf links and tennis courts add to the opportunities of recreation. Glass-bottomed boats ride the charming little river, taking passengers to the submarine gardens.

From Haleiwa, in the Waialua district, the homeward route lies through immense areas of sugar cane and pineapples, and by way of Schofield Barracks, largest military post of western departments, lying at the foot of Kaala, Oahu's highest mountain.

And so the "round-the-island" passenger comes to Pearl Harbor, the location of the greatest naval station under the Stars and Stripes. Between Pearl Lochs and Honolulu lie more sugar lands and the much-frequented Moanalua Gardens. The traveler is in the city again after a run of about 85 miles with comfortable stops for sight-seeing and luncheon.

RAILROADS OF OAHU

The Oahu Railway & Land Company's main line, starting at Honolulu, skirts the south, west and northwest coasts of Oahu, terminating at Kahuku, the most northern point of the island, a distance of 71 miles. A branch from Waipahu, where there is a large sugar mill, extends 11 miles up the valley to Wahiawa, the center of the pineapple district, with a spur to Schofield Barracks. From Honolulu the road touches the Moanalua Gardens, passes through fields of rice and sugar cane, runs along the shore of Pearl Harbor, through fields of sisal and into more sugar cane.

Cliffs of the Waianae range overtop the sea on the western coast, along a considerable stretch of which the railroad runs on a bed blasted from the solid rock. At Kaena Point the track turns abruptly to the east, into the grassy plain of Waialua, where there are a number of cattle ranches. Continuing along the coast, which now runs north-east, the train skirts the Waialua sugar plantation, beyond which is Haleiwa hotel, then Waimea and Kahuku.

From Kahuku the Koolau Railway runs 11 miles to Kahana Bay, the Haaula hotel being at the six-mile station. It skirts the Koolau mountains for a pretty stretch where deep valleys and high waterfalls abound. All trains connect with trains of the Oahu Railway & Land Company.

It is due to the railroad development of Oahu that the island is able to boast the "banner" sugar plantations of the Territory.

BISHOP MUSEUM, HONOLULU

The Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum at Honolulu, world's headquarters for Hawaiian and Polynesian antiquities and ethnology, is in the grounds of the Kamehameha schools, in the northern section of the city, easily reached by rapid-transit car. It was founded in 1889 by Charles Reed

Bishop in memory of his wife, Princess Pauahi, great-granddaughter of Kalanikapuu, king of the Island of Hawaii at the time of the visit of Captain Cook, the discoverer, and descendant of Kamehameha the Great, who consolidated the islands into one kingdom.

Educated at the Royal School which was established by American missionaries at the request of Kamehameha II, at an early age Princess Pauahi married Charles Reed Bishop of New York. Dying in 1884, after a life of usefulness and devotion to her people, she left a large estate to establish schools for Hawaiian youth. The original endowment of the museum consisted of the valley of Waipio, Hawaii Island, the home of Kamehameha. The museum has been enlarged from time to time. Its development has been rapid, and thorough and systematic explorations now under way in Pacific island groups are adding to the store of treasure which attracts scientists from all the world.

The nucleus of the collection of the Bishop Museum was bequeathed to Princess Pauahi from the Kamehamehas and consisted largely of kapa (tapa), mats, calabashes, feather work, ornaments and relics, now invaluable. The ancient life of Hawaii is eloquently illustrated in a most complete collection of specimens.

One of the museum's exhibits is a Hawaiian grass house of the old days, around which are shown articles of general domestic use. Another is a model of the last heiau (Wahaula) to maintain the worship of the ancient gods. This model is 15 feet square. Another model, also 15 feet square, is that of Kilauea crater. The museum's main structure is built of gray basalt, quarried nearby, the interior being finished in choice island woods.

ON THE BEACH AT WAIKIKI

Three and a half miles from Honolulu, reached by electric car or automobile, lies beautiful Waikiki beach, where every day of the year bathers and swimmers revel in the summery waves, and where surfboards and Hawaiian outrigger canoes are ever in evidence. A great deal of skill is required to properly ride a surfboard, and between the feats of the experts and the antics of beginners the spectator may count on no small entertainment. It is distinctively a Hawaiian sport. The surfboard rider swims out with his board and then, after some hard paddling, is carried swiftly shoreward on the crest of a wave, standing erect on his board. Skillful Hawaiian paddlers guide the outrigger canoes.

The temperature of the water at Waikiki is close to 78 degrees the year round. The distant barrier of the coral reef entirely protects the beach and lagoon from the intrusion of sharks.

The Moana and Seaside hotels are directly on the beach, and within easy reach are numerous other hotels, hotel cottages, and apartments.



From Painting by D. Howard Hitchcock.

SAND DUNES, KAUAI ISLAND, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

HAWAII; ISLE OF LIVE VOLCANOES

Most southern and eastern, and geologically termed the youngest, Hawaii is the largest of the Hawaiian Islands. About the size of Connecticut, or 4,015 square miles, it has an area nearly twice that of the rest of the Territory. Since its name is also borne by the archipelago, it is conveniently distinguished therefrom in local reference by the appellation Big Island. It is known, too, as the Scenic Isle, the reason for which is at once clear to all who behold how Nature appears to have placed something of her every kind of beauty and wonder in this one little wave-bound realm. It is an epitome of the globe's greatest grandeurs.

It is because Hawaii is the only island of the volcanic chain whose craters are still active that it is said to be the youngest. Its northwesterly and smaller companions bear many scars of ancient eruption. Shells of dead craters mark the islands everywhere, except on the most northern of the larger islands, Kauai, where the erosion of ages has, for the most part, obliterated the ruins of old volcanoes. On the Big Island, therefore, with Kilauea always active, and Mauna Loa frequently staging a spectacle sublime, the visitor fancies he is exploring a world still in the making. He is shown where recent lava flows from the heights have poured into the sea and pushed back the waters, and his imagination conceives a growing island.

Kilauea and Mauna Loa are the two largest active volcanoes on the globe. They are the only live craters in the islands. Kilauea is on the slope of Mauna Loa. The highest mountains of any island in the world rise from mid-Pacific depths, culminating in the snow-capped peaks of Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea, on the Island of Hawaii. Mauna Kea is the higher of these vast domes, with an elevation of 13,825 feet. Mauna Loa reaches a height of 13,675 feet above the level of the ocean. A third mountain, Hualalai, of 8,275 feet, contributes to the majesty of the Scenic Isle.

The Hawaiian Islands comprise an extraordinary variety of surface and climate, and Hawaii Island is particularly remarkable in this respect. Though gentle summer rules throughout the year, at populated levels, almost any climate may be chosen if the appropriate elevation is selected.

Over excellent automobile roads the sightseer may travel for several days without once complaining of scenic monotony. Too many surprises are contained within the ocean confines of this great little island—little in comparison with many older and more frequented tourist countries—to permit of any suggestion of sameness. If he has but a day or two on the Big Island, Kilauea volcano and Hilo city, of course, will receive his first attention, but the island holds enough attractions to furnish thrills for many days.

There is the unsurpassed mountain scenery, and the deeply impressive fascination of molten lava; the tropical luxuriance of valleys, slopes and gulches in areas rich in rainfall; the barren spots in seldom watered regions, by way of abrupt contrast, for in a little while the visitor, in his ride around the island, passes from lush greenery to desert, or from immense agricultural surfaces to lonely lava wastes.

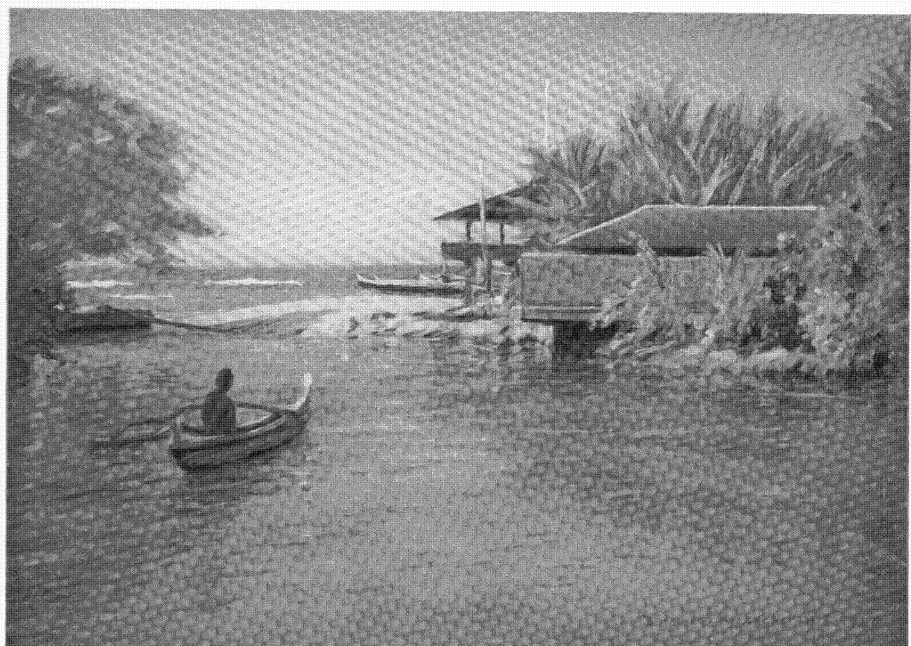
There is the coast precipitous, and the shelving shore; black sand beaches, and white and golden strands; hidden vales and canyons, opening only on the sea; silvery cascades, sometimes mysteriously disappearing, shimmering like silken ribbons on the faces of high cliffs.

The volcanoes of Hawaii are now included in the United States national park system, which has supervision of two separate areas, together entitled the Hawaii National Park. One tract, on the Island of Hawaii, embraces the active volcanoes, Kilauea and Mokuaweoweo, the latter being more commonly known as Mauna Loa. Both are on Mount Mauna Loa, the former on the long slope, at an elevation of 4,000 feet, and the latter near the summit. The other tract contains the extinct crater of Haleakala, on the Island of Maui. An observatory and seismological station, upon the brink of Kilauea, is maintained by the federal government in collaboration with the Hawaiian Volcano Research Association.

Not only is Kilauea distinguished as the most active of the world's volcanoes, but it is the most comfortably visited—the most easily accessible. After a two-hour automobile ride from Hilo, over a smooth highway commanding delightful and extraordinary scenery, the traveler finds himself upon the edge of the pit of fire, viewing an awe-inspiring spectacle that has no rival on the planet.

From Hilo port to the volcano hotels—the Crater Hotel and the Volcano House—the distance is 30 and 31 miles, respectively. The trip may be made by train from Hilo to Glenwood, 22 miles, the balance of the way being covered by automobile stage, though the direct motor run is usually favored. From these hotels a road, of about seven miles, goes to the floor of the volcano's main crater, ending at the rim of the bowl of living lava. Over steam cracks, winding through dense woods, it penetrates a wonderland, gradually descending 600 feet before it comes out into the vast volcanic basin.

From the Volcano House the visitor beholds a grand view of all Kilauea and of snow-tipped Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea. From this modern hotel on the edge of the crater he sees an enormous sink, nearly eight miles in circumference, with perpendicular walls hundreds of feet in height; and the floor of this sink, containing an area of 2,750 acres, is of solidified lava, weirdly



OUTRIGGER CANOE CLUB, WAIKIKI.

From Painting by D. Howard Hitchcock.

contorted, with innumerable crevices giving forth vapors.

Near the center of Kilauea's sunken and twisted floor is the great volcano's furnace, or fiery throat, called Halemauuan by the Hawaiians and, also, "the House of Everlasting Fire." Here Pele, goddess of volcanoes, makes her home.

According to the mythology of the Hawaiians, Pele has lived on all the islands in turn, moving her court from Kauai to Oahu, from Oahu to Maui, and lastly from Maui to Hawaii. Myth and scientific observation do not quarrel in this respect. This inner pit is a mile in circumference, where white-hot waves of molten lava are forever crashing at the walls and roaring their anger at restraint; where huge fountains, leaping in an eternal and awesome dance, fling their incandescent spatter back upon the seething billows of the lake of fire. Rising and falling periodically, sometimes the molten mass brims over, spreading out upon old layers of lava, on the main floor of the crater.

At times there are "floating islands" in Pele's lava lake, massive lumps sprung from the depths to be burst asunder in the sight of man, or to go back whence they came, enduring for a long time, perhaps, or but briefly playing the burning ship upon the burning sea.

Halemauuan is better seen, better appreciated,

at night, but the daylight view is another spectacle, and only in daylight can the main crater of Kilauea reveal its many wonders. A foot trail leads down the cliff from the Volcano House and out upon the lava floor. Throughout the region surrounding Kilauea are numerous well-marked trails and a wealth of marvels to interest and inspire. Forests of very old koa (Hawaiian mahogany) trees, jungles of tree-ferns, ancient volcanic tubes and tunnels, earthquake cracks, caves, fissures without bottom, and banks of live sulphur stir the imagination of the sightseer and delight the scientific investigator.

Writing of Kilauea, H. H. Albright, assistant to the director of national parks, has this to say: "It is the most wonderful feature of the national park service. It is the most inspiring thing that I have ever observed, and I have no hesitation in predicting that, when once the people of the United States realize what a wonderful thing this volcano is, it will become the objective of thousands of visitors."

There are several sailings a week by both inter-island and oceanic vessels from Honolulu to Hilo. Several routes are available to travelers visiting the Island of Hawaii. The shortest trip, and the most popular with visitors who have but a short time to spend in the Islands, is a round trip occupying but three days, by way of Hilo, going and

returning in the same boat. The steamer Mauna Kea leaves Honolulu Wednesday morning and Saturday afternoon for Hilo. On the Wednesday trip the inter-island flagship arrives on Thursday morning at Hilo, whence the traveler motors to the Volcano, returning to Hilo and the Mauna Kea on Friday morning, to be back in Honolulu early Saturday morning.

Leaving Honolulu on Saturday afternoon, the Mauna Kea delivers her passengers at Hilo early Sunday morning, allowing a day for the Volcano and Hilo visit, leaving Hilo on Monday afternoon and reaching Honolulu soon after daylight on Tuesday.

Another steamer departs from Honolulu on Tuesday and Friday of each alternate week, passing along the west coast of Hawaii Island, where, at Kealahou, is to be seen the monument to Captain Cook. On this trip passengers for the Volcano are landed at Honuapo, whence the journey is continued by auto-bus. The round trip occupies seven days, allowing a stay at the Volcano of over two days. Honuapo is on the south coast of the Big Island, 36 miles from Kilauea. One of the numerous tourist itineraries provides approach to the Volcano from one side of the island, and departure from the other.

Sixty per cent of the area of the Big Island lies below the 4,500-foot level, surrounding the central mountain mass. Throughout this area extends a fine system of highways, connecting all points of commercial importance, and all points of scenic interest except such as call for "roughing it" in the heights. Over half of the 400 miles of roads consists of the round-the-island highway. Large units branch from the belt road, one into southern Puna and one into northern Kohala, and there are many branches from the main lines to lure the motoring tourist. Some globe trotters, as do many Honoluluans, go to Hawaii Island with their cars to enjoy a week or two of scenic outing.

The beautiful city of Hilo, with a population of about 14,000, is most advantageously and attractively situated on a slope rising from a wide crescent-shaped bay whose harbor possibilities bespeak a wonderful future. Its pretty, curving sand beach, its palm-crowned Coconut Island, and its charming and impressive background of snow-capped summits, make up a never-to-be-forgotten picture of magnificent distances and diversified enchantment.

HILO AN IMPORTANT PORT

Hilo is well served by passenger steamers and cargo vessels. With the largest harbor in the Islands, the Crescent City, the Big Island metropolis, is making rapid strides in commercial importance. A great government breakwater, nearing completion, will give to the city a sheltered deep-water port of splendid dimensions. Closer to the mainland by some 200 miles than is any other port in the archipelago, Hilo is on the direct Pacific route by way of the Panama canal.

The town is well provided with excellent stores and commercial establishments, many large Honolulu houses having branches in the city. Hotel accommodations are of the best and moderately priced. Automobile garages and livery stables meet all requirements in their respective lines.

BIG ISLE'S SCENIC RAILWAY

The Hawaii Consolidated Railway, of standard gauge and up-to-date equipment, operates a road two-thirds of the distance between Hilo and the Volcano, the balance of the trip being made by auto; another line through to Kapoho, near the Green Lake and Warm Spring in the Puna district; another Puna branch to Pahoa, and the truly remarkable Hamakua extension which is noted not alone for its superlative scenic attractions, but for the evidence it gives of engineering triumphs over no few extraordinary difficulties. It has been said of the latter line that it cost more per mile to build than almost any other railroad in the world. For miles it runs along the edges of great precipices at whose feet is the pounding surf; through gorges, past waterfalls, over sharply curving bridges as high as 230 feet and from which the passengers may see the waves of ocean laying the trestle base.

Some of the grandest scenery in the Territory is to be seen north of Hilo, whether the traveler goes by train or automobile. Nor is the view unmarked by the industry of man. It is not all mountain grandeur, rushing streams, marvelous gulches, precipitous coast, lava landings and jungle. There are happy villages and comfortable settlements; pretty school-houses, and Christian churches and Buddhist temples; spreading sugar plantations, and other wide stretches blest by cultivation.

PUNA, GARDEN OF WONDERS

Many fine cane plantations, quaint villages, country residences, tropical forests and volcanic formations rouse the interest and curiosity of the traveler on the Hilo-Volcano road. The Puna district, south of Hilo, is an unsurpassed garden of wonders. It is rich in historical relics. The road passes over ancient lava flows, honeycombed with caves. In this district there may be found descendants of the survivors of a Spanish vessel which was wrecked at Kalapana, still preserving the fair hair and blue eyes of ancestors cast ashore in the Eden of Puna scores and scores of years ago. And in Puna is a great Cave of Refuge, relic of olden days of warfare. The main chamber is built of large stone slabs. The entrance was purposely made narrow and winding so that one man could easily defend it against any hostile force, and in order that no spears could be thrown within.

TEMPLES OF THE PAST

There are numerous ruins of heiaus or Hawaiian temples on the different islands, and on Hawaii Island some of the most accessible as well as some of the best preserved are pointed out to



From Painting by P. J. Renoirs.

HIBISCUS, OF WHICH THERE ARE HUNDREDS OF VARIETIES IN HAWAII.

the visitor. One of the most noted of the Island temples is that of Wahanla, near Kalapana, in Puna. Standing on a bluff rising from the sea, it is said to have been built by a famous Samoan priest, builder of other sacred edifices on the island. The main portion is about 132 by 72 feet in extent, with an outer enclosure. In the main portion was once a large grass house for the priests. A splendid model of this heiau is on exhibition in the Bishop Museum in Honolulu.

At Laupahoehoe (leaf of lava), in the district of North Hilo, there were many heiaus, for here was to be found in abundance the rock most favorable to construction.

Rich in Hawaiian history and folklore, Laupahoehoe, like Kalapana, is a place beloved of such as delve into the myths and legends, the manners and customs, and the unwritten history of Hawaii's past.

At Honauau, in the Kona district, 110 miles from Hilo, is to be seen one of the largest and best preserved "cities of refuge," also many old temples and burial caves. The Kona section embraces thousands of acres of coffee. Kailua, the landing place of the first missionaries (1820), is now a rendezvous for game fishermen. Kona is the most tropical district in the Territory. The Kau district, most southern section of the island chain, is remarkable for its lava flows, some of recent date.

SOME NEARBY ATTRACTIONS

There are many attractions in and around Hilo city. To the north are the Akaka falls, 500 feet high. Coconut Island, with its ideal sea bathing, is within a few minutes of town. A mile out of the city is a waterfall forever wooing rainbows and bearing the title it lives up to—Rainbow Falls. The Boiling Pots are a series of rock basins in regular terrace form through which the river successively appears and disappears, boiling up in huge, rocky cauldrons.

Four miles from Hilo are the gigantic Kaumana caves, continuing for many miles under the lava flow of forty years ago. Six miles from town are Onomea Bay and Onomea Arch, a pretty settlement and a mighty cathedral-like window in a verdure-clad promontory. The Naha Stone is an interesting relic shown near Hilo's public library. The moving of this stone by Kamehameha the Great is said to have led to his conquest of the islands (completed in 1795, except for Kauai, which later came into the union voluntarily).

SOME BOOKS ON THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

A Brief History of the Hawaiian People—by William Dewitt Alexander; American Book Co.

Around the World With a King—by William N. Armstrong; Stokes, New York; 1904.

Reminiscences of Old Hawaii—by Sereno E. Bishop; with brief biography by Lorrin A. Thurston; Hawaiian Gazette Co.; 1916.

Hawaii, Past and Present—by William R. Castle, Jr.; Dodd, Mead; 1916.

History of the Sandwich Islands—by Sheldon Dibble; Lahainaluna Press; 1843.

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Hawaii and a Revolution—by Mary H. Krout; Dodd, Mead; 1898.

Reminiscences of the South Seas—by John La Farge; Doubleday, Page; 1912.

Hawaii's Story by Hawaii's Queen—by Liliuokalani; Lee & Shepard; 1898.

The House of Pride and Other Tales of Hawaii—by Jack London; Macmillan; 1912.

Hawaiian Yesterdays—by Henry M. Lyman; McClurg; 1906.

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Hawaiian Life: Lazy Letters From Low Latitudes—by Charles Warren Stoddard; 1914.

Roughing It—by Mark Twain (many pages devoted to Hawaii); American Publishing Co.; 1872.

Hawaiian America—by Caspar Whitney; Harpers; 1902.

The Hawaiian Archipelago—by Isabella Bird Bishop; Putnam; 1903.

Voyage of H. M. S. Blonde to the Sandwich Islands—by Lord Byron; John Murray, London; 1826.

Natural History of Hawaii—by William Alanson Bryan; Hawaiian Gazette Co.; 1915.

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Hawaii and Its Volcanoes—by Charles H. Hitchcock; Hawaiian Gazette Co.; 1909.

Indigenous Trees of the Hawaiian Islands—by Joseph F. Rock; Hawaiian Gazette Co.; 1913.

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An Account of the Polynesian Race—by Abraham Fornander; Trubner & Co., London; 1885.

Polynesian Researches—by William Ellis; London; 1840.

Hawaiian Antiquities—by David Malo (translated from the Hawaiian by N. B. Emerson); Hawaiian Gazette Co.; 1903.

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Legends and Myths of Hawaii, by King Kalakaua; 1888.

Pele and Hiiaka: A Myth From Hawaii—by Nathaniel B. Emerson; Honolulu Star-Bulletin; 1915.

Legends of Old Honolulu—by W. D. Westervelt; George H. Ellis, Boston; 1915.

Hawaiian Legends of Volcanoes—by W. D. Westervelt; Ellis, Boston; 1916.

Legends of Maui, a Demi-God of Polynesia—by W. D. Westervelt; Hawaiian Gazette Co.; 1910.

The Making of Hawaii—by William F. Blackman; Macmillan; 1906.

CHRONOLOGY OF HAWAIIAN GOVERNMENT.

Hawaiian Monarchy, 1795-1893.

	Born.	Reign.	Died.
King Kamehameha I	1736	1795-1819	1819
King Kamehameha II	1797	1819-1824	1824
King Kamehameha III	1813	1825-1854	1854
King Kamehameha IV	1834	1855-1863	1863
King Kamehameha V	1830	1863-1872	1872
King Lunalilo	1832	1873-1874	1874
King Kalakaua	1836	1874-1891	1891
Queen Liliuokalani	1838	1891-1893	1917

Provisional Government of Hawaii, 1893-1894.

President Sanford B. Dole—Jan. 17, 1893-July 4, 1894.

Republic of Hawaii, 1894-1900.

President Sanford B. Dole—July 4, 1894-June 14, 1900.

Territory of Hawaii, U. S. A.

Governor Sanford B. Dole—June 14, 1900-Nov. 23, 1903.

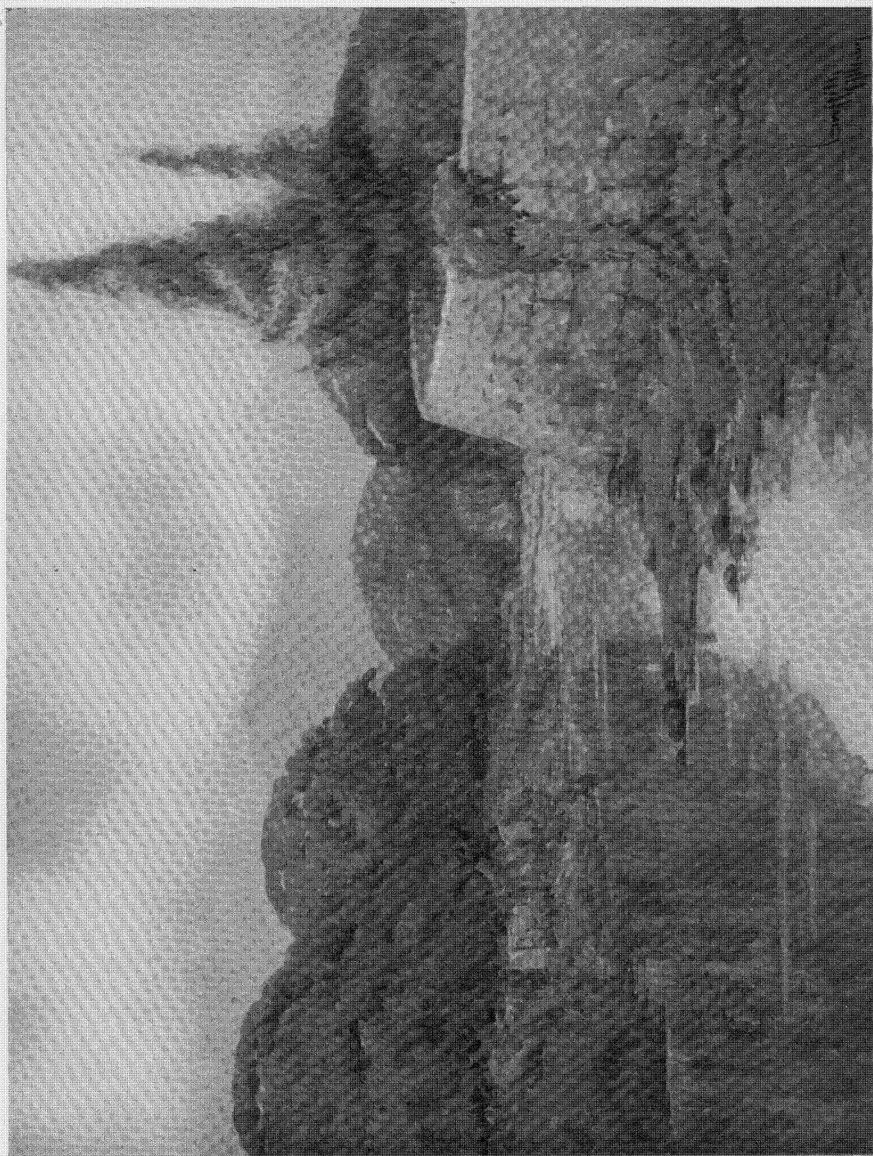
Governor George R. Carter—Nov. 23, 1903-Aug. 15, 1907.

Governor Walter F. Freese—Aug. 15, 1907-Dec. 6, 1913.

Governor Lucius E. Pinkham—Dec. 6, 1913-June 22, 1921.

Governor Charles J. McCarthy—June 22, 1918-July 5, 1921.

Governor Wallace R. Farrington—July 5, 1921—.



NUUANU STREAM, HONOLULU.

From Painting by Griffith, Allen.

MAUI ISLE AND HALEAKALA CRATER

Second island in size, with an area of 728 square miles, Maui is a land of two distinct mountain mass formations, the greater being the tremendous bulk of Mount Haleakala ("House of the Sun") which rises gradually to a height of over 10,000 feet. The largest extinct volcano in the world and one of the principal marvels of the Hawaiian Islands, Haleakala is the chief glory of the Valley Isle, though Maui justly claims attention for many other wonders.

The crater of Haleakala is ten miles square; the circumference of its rim measures twenty miles; its extreme length is about seven and a half miles, while the greatest width is over two and a third miles. Almost vertical, the walls have a drop of half a mile or more, and in the titanic bowl are huge cinder cones rising hundreds of feet from the bottom of the crater, but seeming very small to one who looks down upon them from the roof of the House of the Sun:

REST HOUSE ABOVE CLOUDS

On the crater's edge has been established a comfortable rest house above the usual cloud elevation, from which can be seen the vast slopes of the giant mountain, the isthmus, and the western and older portion of the island where erosion has carved gulches and valleys in the mass that once was a group of active craters. In this more ancient section of a country that was once two islands the precipitous sides rise in places sheer from the ocean level to a height of 5,000 feet.

Looking far down from Haleakala's long silent lips, the rapt beholder gazes upon one of the richest plains of earth. Away off are the cornfields of Kula; further down the cactus, and then the cane lands, dotted with reservoirs. And then the sand hills beyond which rise more sugar cane plantations, with the cloud-hugged West Maui mountains high above.

Then the mountain-climber turns to look into the yawning abyss of the monster crater, to be fascinated by the variety of coloring seen in the sands. Over the sloping sands he treads for an hour until he reaches a point of vantage in the basin from which he may inspect the cinder cones, some of them 600 feet in height, which appeared to him little more than ant hills when he saw them from above.

Upon the sides of the crater grows the Silver Sword, found in few other parts of the world.

MARK TWAIN ON HALEAKALA

Over half a century ago, without the comforts and facilities of travel enjoyed nowadays, Mark Twain ascended Haleakala. He and other travelers built a camp-fire and spent the night waiting for the miracle of the morn. In his "Roughing It," where he devotes many pages to his experi-

ence in the Hawaiian Islands, he has this to say of the sunrise from Maui's crater edge:

"With the first pallor of dawn we got up and saw things that were new to us. Mounted on a commanding pinnacle, we watched Nature work her silent wonders. The sea was spread abroad on every hand, its tumbled surface seeming only wrinkled and dimpled in the distance. A broad valley below appeared like an ample checker board, its velvety green sugar plantations alternating with dun squares of barrenness and groves of trees diminished to mossy tufts. Beyond the valley were mountains picturesque grouped together; but, bear in mind, we fancied that we were looking up at these things—not down. We seemed to sit in the bottom of a symmetrical bowl ten thousand feet deep, with the valley and the skirting sea lifted away into the sky above us! It was curious, and not only curious, but aggravating; for it was having our trouble all for nothing, to climb ten thousand feet toward heaven and then have to look up at our scenery. . . . The crater of Vesuvius, as I have before remarked, is a modest pit about a thousand feet deep and three thousand in circumference. That of Kilauaea is somewhat deeper, and ten miles in circumference. But what are either of them compared to the vacant stomach of Haleakala? . . . If it had a level bottom it would make a fine site for a city like London. It must have afforded a spectacle worth contemplating in the old days when its furnaces gave full rein to their anger.

"THE SUBLIMEST SPECTACLE"

"Presently vagrant clouds came drifting along, high over the sea and valley, then they came in couples and groups, then in imposing squadrons. Gradually joining their forces they banked themselves solidly together a thousand feet under us, and totally shut out land and ocean—not a vestige of anything was left in view, but just a little of the rim of the crater, circling away from the pinnacle whereon we sat. Thus banked, motion ceased and silence reigned. Clear to the horizon, league on league, the snowy floor stretched without a break—not level, but in rounded folds, with shallow creases between, and with here and there stately piles of vapory architecture lifting themselves aloft out of the common plain—some near at hand, some in the middle distances, and others relieving the monotony of the remote solitudes. There was little conversation, for the impressive scene overawed speech. I felt like the Last Man, neglected of the judgment, and left pinnacled in mid-heaven a forgotten relic of a vanished world.

"While the hush yet brooded, the messengers of the coming resurrection appeared in the east. A growing warmth suffused the horizon, and soon the sun emerged and looked out over the cloud waste,



LAVA ROCKS AND A BARREN COAST.

From Painting by E. W. Christmas.

flinging bars of ruddy light across it, staining its folds and billow-caps with blushes, purpling the shaded troughs between, and glorifying the massy vapor-palaces and cathedrals with a wasteful splendor of all blendings and combinations of rich coloring. It was the sublimest spectacle I ever witnessed, and I think the memory of it will remain with me always."

MAUI'S FAMOUS PLACES

Wailuku is the county seat of Maui, a delightful and wide-awake town amid crowding scenes of beauty, lying at the foot of Iao Valley. Less than four miles from Kahului, principal seaport of Maui, and railway terminus, Wailuku is the tourist headquarters of the island. Hotel accommodations are good and automobile transportation is always available for wonderful drives over comfortable roads.

One of the peculiarly attractive spots is Iao Valley with its verdant gorges, cloud-piercing cliffs, dashing streams, and its Needle, rising 300 feet from the river bed, the scaling of which is a death-tempting adventure. Maui is well named the Valley Isle. Iao is called the Yosemite of Hawaii, but there are many others famous for their beauty. Near the sea beach at Waiehu, not far from Wailuku, there is a group of primitive grass houses inhabited by fishermen, one of very few such groups remaining in the Islands.

One of the picturesque towns of the Territory is Lahaina, the ancient capital of Maui, situated on the western slope. Above Lahaina, on the side of Mount Ball, is Lahainaluna, famous as the first missionary school of the island. Here is to be seen an old stone structure where was housed the first printing press erected west of the Rockies, and here was printed the first far-west newspaper, now known as *The Friend* and issued every month in Honolulu.

Lahaina was the first capital of monarchical Hawaii and is the oldest white settlement on Maui. It was formerly a great rendezvous for whaling fleets during winter months.

GLIMPSES OF OLD DAYS

Nahiku, on the windward side of East Maui, is the center of the rubber district and the gateway to the celebrated Koolau ditch district. A few remaining glimpses of near primitive Hawaiian life may yet be found in Keanae valley, to windward.

Haiku is the pineapple district. It is expected that a million cases of the canned fruit will be turned out by the canneries in this section next year.

The Punene sugar mill, largest of its kind in existence, is less than three miles from the port of Kahului. The plantation covers over 20,000 acres.

The Kahului Railway connects Maui's traffic centers, and the sugar plantations have extensive railroad systems for transporting cane to mill and sugar to shipping ports.

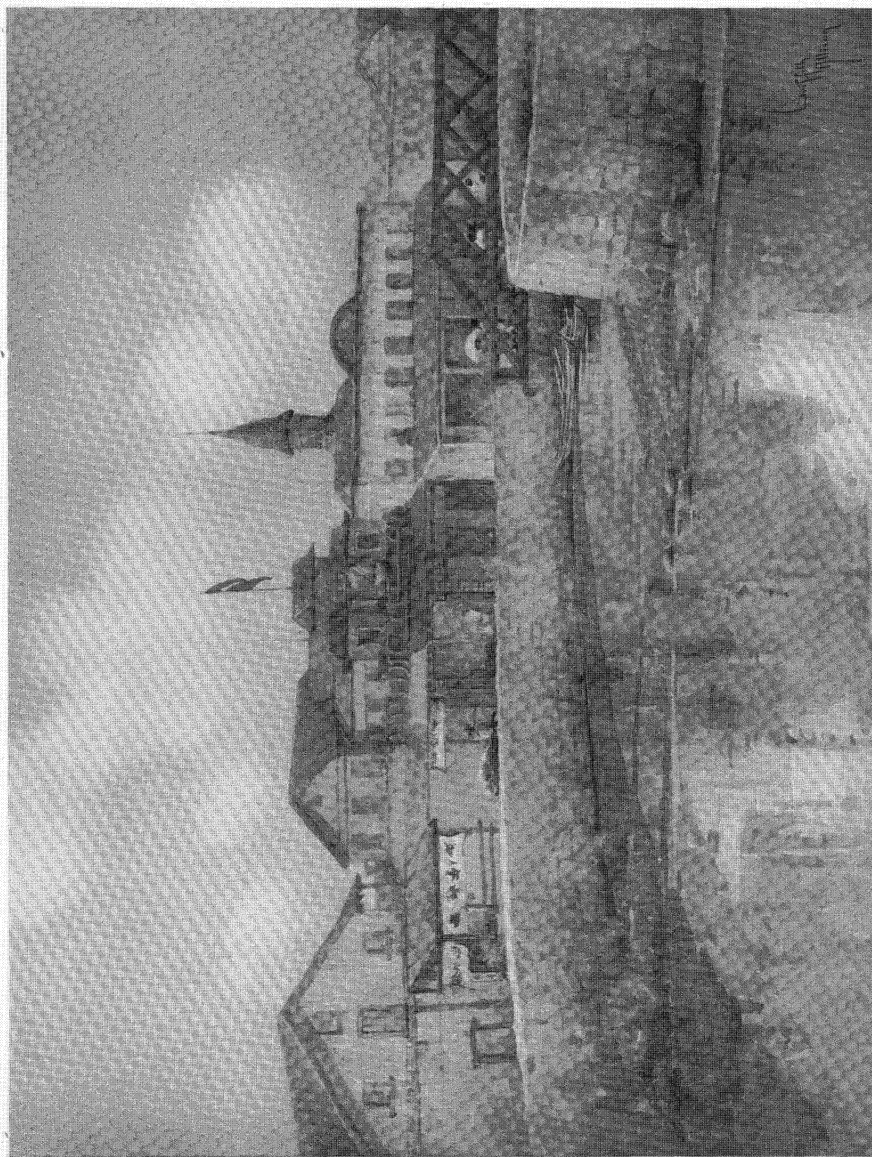
Maui, years ago, boasted the only telegraph line in the islands. Built in 1876, it was forty miles long. Two years later it gave way to the telephone, adopting the latter convenience two years before a system was established in Honolulu.

Maui, like Hawaii Island, affords as great variety in climate as in scenery. On the windward side, as is generally the case with all the islands, it is rainy, and tropical vegetation reaches full luxuriance. On the leeward side rains are infrequent. At the coast the average temperature is about 70 degrees, seldom above 80 or below 60 degrees, while on the gradual slopes of 10,000-foot Haleakala almost any kind of climate can be experienced, according to the altitude. Snow often caps the summit of Maui's mighty mountain.

"Maui no ka oi," Hawaiian for "Maui in the lead," is the slogan of the Valley Isle, a motto that Manites keep ever before them.

EVENTS IN HAWAII'S HISTORY.

- 1527—Shipwrecked Spaniards reach Hawaii Island.
- 1555—Islands discovered by Juan Gaetano.
- 1736—Kamehameha the Great born, Kohala, Hawaii.
- 1778—Discovery of Islands by Captain Cook.
- 1779—Death of Captain Cook at Kealahou.
- 1792—Arrival of Captain Vancouver at Kealahou.
- 1793-1794—Vancouver's second and third visits.
- 1795—Kamehameha the Great conquers Oahu Island.
- 1803—First horses landed at Kawaihae, Hawaii Island.
- 1819—Death of Kamehameha the Great.
- 1819—Abolition of idolatry.
- 1820—Arrival of first American missionaries.
- 1820—Arrival of first whale ship at Honolulu.
- 1821—First Christian meeting-house built in Honolulu.
- 1822—First printing in Hawaiian.
- 1824—Queen Kapolani defies Volcano Goddess.
- 1827—Arrival of the first Catholic missionaries.
- 1827—First laws published.
- 1831—Commencement of Lahainaluna Seminary.
- 1834—Hawaiian newspaper, "Kumu Hawaii," printed.
- 1836—First English newspaper appears ("Sandwich Island Gazette").
- 1840—First constitution proclaimed.
- 1842—Punahou school opened.
- 1842—Recognition of Hawaiian independence by U. S.
- 1843—Provisional cession of Islands to Great Britain.
- 1843—Restoration of Hawaiian independence.
- 1843—Recognition of Hawaiian independence by Great Britain and France.
- 1848—First party leaves for California gold diggings.
- 1849—Treaty concluded with the United States.
- 1851—Protectorate offered to the United States.
- 1853—Arrival of Mormon missionaries.
- 1855—Introduction of lantern bush from Chile.
- 1857—Demolition of Honolulu fort (built in 1816).
- 1857—Introduction of honey-bees.
- 1860—First inter-island steamer, "Kilauea."
- 1869—Arrival of the Duke of Edinburgh at Honolulu.
- 1870—Arrival of first steamer on Australian route.
- 1871—Thirty-three whaleships abandoned in Arctic.
- 1876—Reciprocity treaty with United States.
- 1877—First telegraph line established (Maui Island).
- 1879—First railroad opened (Maui Island).
- 1879—First artesian well (Oahu Island).
- 1881—King Kalakaua tours the world.
- 1891—Death of Kalakaua in San Francisco.
- 1891—Accession of Queen Liliuokalani.
- 1893—Liliuokalani deposed. Provisional government.
- 1894—Republic of Hawaii established.
- 1895—Insurrection suppressed.
- 1898—American annexation secured (July 7).
- 1898—American flag raised at Honolulu (August 12).
- 1900—Territorial government established (June 14).
- 1917—Death of Liliuokalani (November 11).
- 1920—Hawaiian Missions Centennial celebration, Honolulu (April 11-19).
- 1921—Press Congress of the World (October).



A GLIMPSE OF HONOLULU'S ORIENTAL SECTION.

From Painted by Dr. H. H. Allison.

THE GARDEN ISLE OF KAUAI

Most northerly, and the smallest of the four principal islands of Hawaii, the Garden Island, as Kauai is called, has an area of 547 square miles. In common with the rest of the Territory, Kauai has sugar as its chief industry. Pineapples and rice are grown largely, and other crops on a small scale. Considering the small area, there is a wonderful diversity of climate and scenery. Of volcanic origin, with the rest of the archipelago, Kauai is held to be the oldest of the far-flung chain, and the wearing weather of hundreds of centuries has almost obliterated all traces of craters and cones. In this respect Kauai stands unique among Hawaii's isles. Nearly round in shape, it is very compact. Perpetual rains fall upon the heights of the great central mountain mass whence run deep gorges, radiating to the sea.

The central peak is Mount Waialeale, 5,170 feet in altitude. The largest streams in the Territory flow on the Garden Island; indeed Kauai, in the Hanalei, Wailua and Waimea, may be said to possess the only "real rivers" of the Hawaiian Islands.

Na Pali, the northwestern part of the islands, is very precipitous. Here are towering cliffs for seven miles, and piercing this wall is the valley of Kalalau, which may be reached by foot over a narrow mountain trail, or by sea when the weather permits. At the extreme northeast end of the island stand the rugged and inaccessible Anahola Bluffs. Extreme aridity marks the climate of the west coast, while the mountain sides on the north and east are richly vegetated from cloudy tops to the ocean's hem.

Waimea Canyon, Kauai, is a miniature of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. But a mile or so in width, it has a depth of 3,000 feet. It penetrates to the heart of the island, where, it is supposed, a vast crater erupted when the isle was very young. Brilliance of coloring is everywhere in the Paradise of the Pacific, but it appears to attain the limit of possibility on Kauai. The Waimea Canyon covers some 25 square miles. The Olokele Canyon is more easily accessible, and just as inspiring, though in a somewhat different way.

Lihue is the county seat of Kauai. Waimea is the town of largest population. When Captain Cook first visited the islands he landed at Waimea.

Koloa, one of the oldest villages on Kauai, was a popular recruiting station during the old days of the whaling industry. The sugar plantation at Koloa is the oldest in the Territory, having been established over eighty years ago.

An interesting relic is the Russian fort on the bluff overlooking the Waimea harbor, erected in 1815.

Kauai is justly proud of its excellent system of

roads. Motorists are agreed that the Garden Island is a veritable paradise in this respect as well as in the matter of natural charms. Superior bathing beaches are to be found in almost every section. Visitors find no dull spots, nor is it easy for the traveler to spend an unprofitable hour on Kauai. Among the more prominent attractions not already referred to are the Wailua Falls, the Hanapepe Falls at the head of the Hanapepe Canyon, the Barking Sands at Nohili, the Spouting Horn on the Koloa shore, beautiful Kukuilono Park, the extinct crater of Kilohana at Lihue, the Haena Caves, and the Olokele Ditch, the latter an engineering accomplishment that excites admiration. The west side tablelands of Kauai are renowned for their health benefits.

Eighteen miles west of Kauai lies the little island of Ni'ihau, with an area of 97 square miles. It is largely devoted to ranching and but sparsely populated. It is included in the county of Kauai.

Molokai, Lanai, and Kahoolawe islands are embraced by the county of Maui. With an area of 261 square miles, Molokai has some of the grandest mountain scenery and some of the most striking coast lines. It has large stock ranges and numerous small farms. Lanai, with an area of 139 square miles, is a sheep country. Little Kahoolawe, 69 square miles, supports a cattle ranch. Molokini, little more than rock, is an island crater.

Distances From Honolulu to

Principal Pacific Ports:

	Miles.
Acapulco	3,310
Adia	2,240
Auckland	3,850
Brisbane	4,200
Calcutta	5,147
Cape Horn	6,488
Guam	3,337
Guaymas	2,636
Hongkong	4,417
Manila	4,478
Melbourne	4,440
Midway	1,200
Pago Pago	2,263
Panama	1,565
Portland	2,318
Punta Arenas	6,379
Los Angeles	2,232
Salina Cruz	2,667
San Diego	2,280
San Francisco	2,100
Seattle	2,461
Sitka	2,395
Suva	2,736
Sydney	4,424
Tahiti	2,389
Valparaiso	2,916
Vancouver	2,272
Victoria	2,460
Vladivostok	3,721
Wellington	4,163
Yokohama	2,415
(Honolulu to New York, via Panama canal)	6,769

Distances From Honolulu to

Principal Island Ports:

HAWAII ISLAND:	
Hilo	190
Mahukona	152
Kauai	162
Kailua	173
Honouliuli	259

MAUI ISLAND:

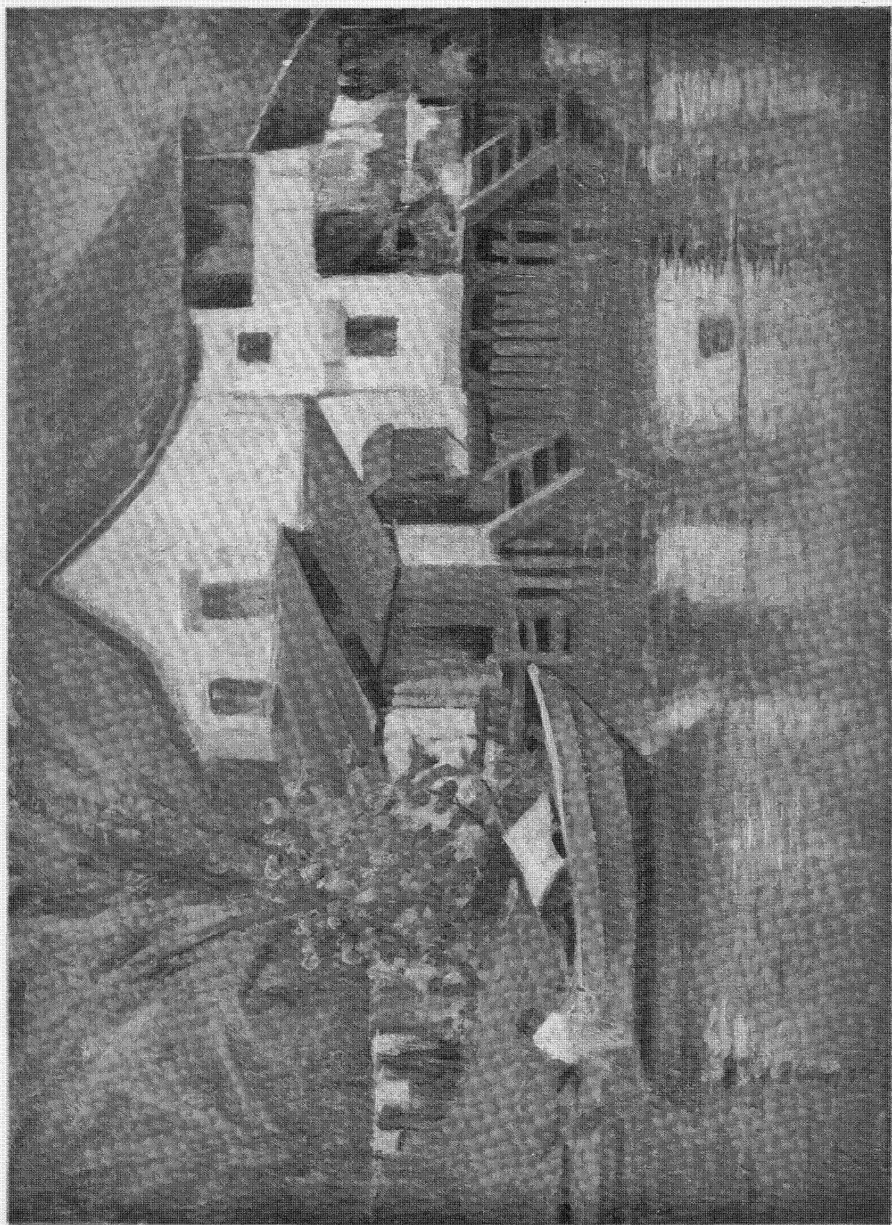
Lahaina, Maui	75
Kahului	127
Hana	129

KAUAI ISLAND:

Nawiliwili	98
Koloa	110
Waimea	125
Hanalei	131

Hawaiian Island Heights:

	Feet.
Mauna Kea, Hawaii	13,825
Mauna Loa, Hawaii	13,675
Waiau Lake (Mauna Kea)	13,041
Hakakala, Maui	10,032
Hualalai, Hawaii	8,275
Crater of Ika, Maui	5,788
Kohala, Hawaii	5,505
Waialeale, Kauai	5,170
Puu Kukui, Maui	4,600
Nanaloakoa, Kauai	4,180
Oloia, Maui	4,043
Kaala, Oahu	4,030
Maunaloa, Oahu	3,971
Puu Ka Pele, Kauai	3,850
Summit, Lanai Is.	3,400
Kohala, Maui	2,756
Maunaloa, Oahu	2,725
Waipio Pali, Hawaii	3,000
Waimea, Hawaii	2,669
Pihilo, Maui	2,650
Makalei, Kauai	2,125
Huapua, Kauai	2,030
Tantalus, Oahu	2,030
Chualakua, Maui	1,800
Summit, Molokai Is.	1,958
Pohaku, Kauai	1,500
Olokele, Kauai	1,475
Summit, Kahoolawe	1,472
Nuuanu Pali, Oahu	1,211
Koko Head, Oahu	1,205
Makana, Kauai	1,200
Kilohani, Kauai	1,100
Summit, Maui	1,030
Diamond Head, Oahu	761
Punchbowl Hill, Oahu	498



"FISHERMEN'S RETREAT."

From Painting by C. W. Diaz.

HISTORIC HONOLULU BUILDINGS

Hawaii's territorial executive building stands in the historic center of Honolulu. Within a block or two of the edifice that served as the palace of the last two island monarchs, King Kalakaua and Queen Liliuokalani, a number of famous structures, in curious contrast to those of later times, eloquently recall many significant events intimately associated with a century of progress. They are Hawaii's first frame building, the old Chamberlain House of coral construction, Kawaiahao church, the pretentious judiciary pile, Washington Place, and the quaint barracks of the days of royalty.

Adjoining the ancient barracks there is today the large modern armory of Hawaii's national guard. Washington Place, long the home of Liliuokalani, is now the gubernatorial mansion. Next to the judiciary building the scarcely completed federal building spreads its capacious and artistic mass. Across King street from the early headquarters of the American missionaries stands the handsome Mission Memorial, erected but a few years ago. A splendid library is just without the park of the capitol, opposite the clock-towered Kawaiahao church of coral stone.

Today huge electric cars and thousands of automobiles pass through the civic center and along the highway on which but a century ago the first American missionaries were sheltered in grass houses.

Built during the reign of Kalakaua, what is now the capitol was then Iolani Palace. The king's bedchamber is now the private office of the governor of the Territory. Kapiolani, Kalakaua's queen, had her apartments across the broad hall of the second floor, where now the attorney-general's department transacts its business. What is today the hall of representatives was once the throne room, and the senate chamber was the royal dining room. In the basement the former kingly kitchen is occupied by the department of public works. The major portion of the territorial departments is housed in the one-time regal mansion where much of the palace furniture does duty in the various offices of the American government.

Tourists usually make the capitol a place of visit, and they find much to interest them in such of the neighboring historic buildings, previously referred to, as are open to the public. In the hall of representatives, where may still be seen the dais that bore the throne for the last decade of Hawaiian monarchy, between the time of the completion of the building, in 1883, to the termination of Liliuokalani's two-year reign, in January, 1893, many paintings of members of the royal household adorn the walls. And in the senate chamber, and in the upper and lower hallways are portraits of personages in one way or another associated with the history and de-

velopment of Hawaii. The palace or capitol gallery includes oil likenesses of Louis Philippe of France, Marshal Blücher of Prussia, and Alexander II of Russia, presented to the Kingdom of Hawaii, and there are portraits of W. E. Gladstone and Lord Beaconsfield. Among the portraits of former kings of Hawaii and their consorts are those of Kamehameha II (Liholiho) and his wife, both of whom died in London of the measles in 1824. Pictures of American presidents—Washington, Lincoln, Roosevelt, Wilson, Harding—keep company with canvases of island chiefs and chiefesses and the gift portraits of Old World friends of a departed mid-Pacific kingdom.

The great event of Kalakaua's reign was his bringing to a successful conclusion the reciprocity treaty with the United States (1876).

The capitol park occupies about four city blocks, within three blocks of the business center and four blocks from the harbor. Several revolutions have staged their principal scenes in these grounds, two in the reign of Kalakaua, resulting in the establishment of a constitutional monarchy, and one that brought about the dethronement of Liliuokalani.

One of the beauties of the former royal abode is its interior finish in koa and other indigenous hardwoods.

In the grounds of the capitol, and of the judiciary building opposite, are royal palms, banyan, eucalyptus, lauhala (*pandanus*), poinciana, golden shower and other trees.

Under the monarchy the judiciary building housed the government departments as well as the judiciary headquarters. It was then known as the Aliiolani Hale. At present it contains the supreme and circuit courts, offices of the department of public instruction, tax offices, and the land court. A heroic bronze statue of Kamehameha the Great stands in front, facing the capitol, surmounting a pedestal whose sides bear relief tablets depicting Captain Cook's discovery of the Islands and other important events during the reign of the first monarch and first constructive lawmaker of the archipelago.

Kawaiahao church, built of coral stones by Hawaiians of the congregation, was completed in 1842, plans for the building having been made six years earlier. The first meeting house of the Kawaiahao congregation was made of grass and sticks. Erected in 1821, it burned a few years later, when a much larger but still primitive shelter, capable of accommodating a great gathering, was reared. Monarchs and nobles were associated with Kawaiahao. In its graveyard were buried the remains of early American missionaries and their Hawaiian converts. "The Old Stone Church," as it was called, well repays a visit. Within its walls are a number of interesting and historic tablets. Its cemetery stones bear many

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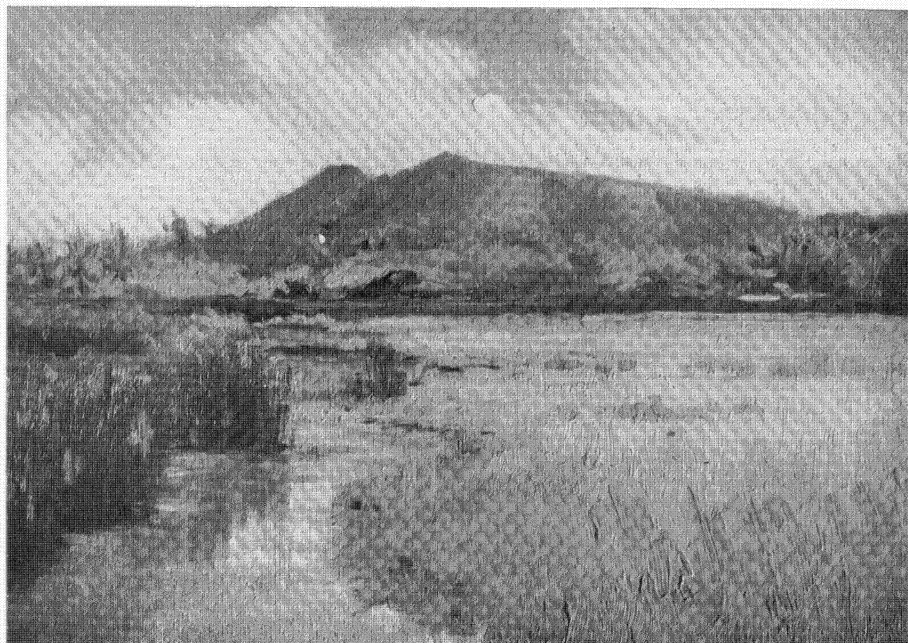
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PUNCHBOWL HILL, HONOLULU.

From Painting by Lau Sheung.

honored names. In the grounds is the tomb of King Lunalilo, who reigned a year between the rule of the last of the Kamehamehas and the election of Kalakaua by the legislature (1874). Lunalilo left the bulk of his real estate to found a home for aged and poor Hawaiians. He preferred that his bones rest at Kawaiahao instead of receiving sepulcher in the royal mausoleum in Nuanu valley.

The Chamberlain House, on King street, in the rear of Kawaiahao church, was built of coral out from the reef. The collecting of material was begun in 1828 and the house was completed in 1831. Levi Chamberlain was the first man for the position of business agent for the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, in the Sandwich Islands (thus named by Captain Cook for his patron, the Earl of Sandwich). Chamberlain arrived in Honolulu with the second company of missionaries on the ship *Thames*, April 27, 1823. Missionaries and others from the outside islands were constant visitors. It was known as the Mission House. Sometimes a shipmaster, bound for the Arctic, would leave his wife with the Chamberlains until his return in the autumn, confident of her welfare meanwhile.

Near the Chamberlain House stands the oldest frame house in Hawaii. Its already fashioned

timbers were sent out from Boston in 1821 to be a dwelling for the mission. Considerable difficulty was encountered in obtaining permission for its erection from Kamehameha II, who at first declared: "My father (Kamehameha the Great) never allowed a foreigner to build a house in this country except for the king."

Washington Place, the official residence of the governor, and long the home of Liliuokalani, was built in 1846 by Captain Dominis, father of the husband of the late queen. He sailed away on a general trading voyage and to get China-made furniture for his home, just as the mansion was on the point of completion; but the ship he commanded was never heard of more. His widow rented her home to the United States resident commissioner, who, on February 22, 1846, announced that he had named the house Washington Place in honor of George Washington. King Kamehameha III approved the name, decreeing that the house should bear it for all time.

In 1862 the son of Captain Dominis, John Owen Dominis, married the Princess Liliuokalani, who, in 1877, was proclaimed heir apparent to the throne. Liliuokalani's husband became governor of Oahu Island. He was a member of the Hawaiian embassy which visited the United States and Great Britain in 1887, representing the Kingdom of Hawaii at Queen Victoria's

jubilee. Liliuokalani and her sister-in-law, Queen Kapiolani, were members of the party.

Washington Place has been the scene of many brilliant functions both during the lifetime of Liliuokalani and since it has been the official residence of Hawaii's governor.

A VERY MODERN EDEN

Judging by a good deal of the current fictional literature and by the large number of astonishing inquiries received from all over the world by the Hawaii Tourist Bureau, government officials, the press, and business organizations of Honolulu, there are still a great many people who think of Hawaii as a small, uncivilized or semi-civilized group of Eden isles somewhere in the romantic South Seas, instead of an extensive archipelago in the North Pacific and a 21-year-old Territory of the United States whose capital city is a busy metropolis at the crossroads of ocean commerce.

Great steamship lines, world wireless, and a cable service connecting Honolulu with all the earth are by no means the only modern conveniences enjoyed by Hawaii's capital. Honolulu, as elsewhere referred to, is well served by an up-to-date electric rapid transit system. The railroads of the Islands meet all requirements. Automobiles here are more numerous, in proportion to population, than in most American cities. A splendid automatic telephone system embraces the Island of Oahu. Half a hundred public schools and nearly 40 church edifices are numbered among Honolulu buildings. A large electric plant and an efficient gas works supply power and light, and the municipality has its own electric plant. There are two large iron-works in Honolulu. Many of the sugar mills of the Islands have been turned out by local foundries, and mills have been built here and shipped to the Philippines and other sugar producing countries.

There are numerous fine hotels in Honolulu and the principal towns of the other islands. Honolulu shops are as well supplied as many mainland cities of much greater size. Here are both Occidental and Oriental stores, and not a few that combine the trade of both. Cafes are plentiful, where may be obtained the traveler's accustomed dishes as well as many dainties foreign to his experience. Curio stores invite exploration, exhibiting for sale ancient and modern calabashes, tapas, stone implements, carved and polished kukui nuts, miniature outrigger canoes, ornaments of sharks' teeth, specimens of lava, paintings of the Volcano of Kilauea on canvas or mats or native woods, shells, old Hawaiian postage stamps, coral trinkets, bead leis, feather decorations, grass hula skirts, articles of island fiber, and innumerable other interesting souvenirs of both the Hawaii of today and the Hawaii of the long-ago. The Hawaiian coat-of-arms is done into jewelry and is to be seen in hotel lobbies, jewelry stores, curio shops and elsewhere. A pretty stone, called Pele's Pearl, is one of

the extremely few "gems" found in the Islands.

Efficient police and fire departments, beautifully foliaged boulevards, delightful parks, a dozen theaters, well equipped hospitals and private sanitariums, all the modern public utilities, ideal climate and inspiring surroundings contribute to the pleasure, safety and comfort of life in Honolulu.

Nearly all the important fraternal organizations are well represented and there are many clubs, fraternal, social, business, religious, sports, educational, labor and art. The Pacific Club, as the British Club, had its origin nearly 70 years ago in a mess room maintained by British residents. In 1892 it changed its name, becoming cosmopolitan. It has entertained many illustrious visitors, including the Duke of Edinburgh, Sir Edwin Arnold and Robert Louis Stevenson. King Kalakaua was a member.

The University Club was organized in 1905. In the year following, the Country Club and the Commercial Club came into existence. The former, with its 18-hole golf links, has a charming home in Nuuanu valley. The latter is established in the city, near the postoffice.

The Ad Club is an enterprising business and improvement organization much given to entertaining distinguished visitors. Rotary is very actively represented. There are college clubs, clubs of various nationals, and benevolent associations.

The Trail and Mountain Club, as its name implies, is not content with viewing island scenery from a lazy lanai or a hurrying automobile, but penetrates the glories of hidden gulches, age-old craters and cloud-kissed mountain peaks.

The Elks have a splendid clubhouse at the foot of Diamond Head, in Waikiki, and are renowned for their entertainment and hospitality.

The Outdoor Circle is an organization of patriotic women whose object is city beautification and betterment. It fights tenements, opposes ugly billboards, encourages tree-planting and gardening, plans street foliage, and generally endeavors to awaken the less esthetic among the cosmopolitan population to an active appreciation of the wonderful improvement opportunities offered by Nature.

The Young Women's Christian Association and the Young Men's Christian Association have highly effective institutions in Hawaii. Their main buildings in Honolulu face each other at Hotel and Alakea streets, near the Alexander Young hotel. The Y. M. C. A. was organized in 1869; the Y. W. C. A. in 1900. Their educational classes are eagerly sought.

There is a flourishing Chinese Y. M. C. A., nearly as long established as the English-speaking body. The Japanese Y. M. C. A. was organized in 1899. The Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. was organized in 1917. It occupies what was once the Royal Hawaiian Hotel, the first great hotel of Hawaii.

The American Legion, Daughters of American



HAWAIIAN COAST SCENE AT LOW TIDE.

From Painting by E. W. Christmas.

Revolution, Sons of American Revolution, Daughters of Hawaii, Daughters and Sons of Hawaiian Warriors, Grand Army of the Republic, American Red Cross, Boy Scouts of America, Girl Scouts of America, Hale o na Alii o Hawaii (Hawaiian chiefs and chiefesses), Sons of Veterans, and U. S. W. V. are some of the patriotic organizations prominent in Hawaii. Geo. W. De Long Post, G. A. R., was the first body of the kind instituted outside the bounds of the United States.

The Hawaiian Historical Society was founded in 1892. Its valuable library, in the public library building near the capitol in Honolulu, contains hundreds of volumes relating to Polynesia in general and to the Hawaiian Islands in particular, and also a great collection of island papers and periodicals. There is also the Kauai Historical Society.

Lodge le Progres de l'Océanie, the pioneer institution of Freemasonry in the Hawaiian Islands, and the oldest Masonic lodge west of the Rocky mountains, was organized in 1843. Next year, in June, there is to be a great pilgrimage of Shriner to Honolulu, following the conclave in San Francisco.

Another venerable fraternal institution in Honolulu is the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The Knights of Pythias have been long established here, and Foresters, Red Men, Elks and other fraternal societies are flourishing.

Honolulu's Chamber of Commerce, reorganized in 1914, was granted a charter by King Kalakaua in 1883. Maui and Kauai islands have their chambers, and the city of Hilo, Hawaii Island, has its board of trade. The Honolulu Stock and Bond Exchange was organized in 1898.

Of banking houses, the First National Bank of Hawaii, at Honolulu, is the active depository of the United States government for the Territory. It was established in 1900, following the annexation of Hawaii. The banking house of Bishop & Company was established in 1858. The Bank of Hawaii was organized in 1897. The Yokohama Specie Bank is the leading Japanese banking concern in the Islands. There are other Japanese banks, and Chinese banks. Branches of Honolulu banks are established on other islands, where also are separate banking institutions.

AGRICULTURAL TRIUMPHS

Captain Cook found sugar cane growing in Hawaii when he discovered the Islands in 1778. When or how it was introduced is not known. Pioneers early placed the sugar industry on a substantial footing. In 1803 a Chinese is said to have brought a stone mill to the little island of Lanai. In 1817 a Spaniard made molasses. Two years later he made sugar. In 1823 an Italian made sugar by pounding the cane with stone beaters on poi boards and boiling the juice. In 1828 a sugar mill was operated in Nuuanu valley; a

Portuguese had a plantation and mill at Waikapu, on Maui, and a Chinese established the first mill at Wailuku; a Chinese had a mill at Hilo, and one was in operation on Kauai. In 1825 an Englishman planted 100 acres of cane in Manoa valley, Honolulu. The first considerable venture originated in 1835, at Koloa, on Kauai. Three years later Koloa produced over 5,000 pounds of sugar and 400 gallons of molasses from one acre of plant cane.

The amount of sugar exported in 1843 was 500 tons. The 1921 estimate places the crop at close to 600,000 tons, representing some half a hundred plantations.

Thirty-six years ago, reporting on the Hawaiian sugar industry, an American consul wrote: "American tact and breadth were never more forcibly illustrated than in the development of this industry. Without labor, with adverse conditions in the topography of the country, and other lack of facilities to get their crops to port for shipment, through patience and the wonderful energy which distinguishes our race, they have transformed the barren valleys and foothills into the most productive canefields in the world and brought to their aid all the devices and assistants in machinery that the genius of the age has offered."

Others besides Americans have contributed tact and breadth, patience and energy to the wonderful development of the industry, and genius has given improved machinery as the years went by. Notable engineering feats have overcome some of the adverse conditions in topography with great irrigation systems, and today crops are rushed to port for shipment by means of portable tracks, plantation railroads, and the railways of the various islands; but now Hawaii's principal industry, in which cultivation and manufacture, through perseverance and intelligent experiment, have been raised to a standard the highest in the world, faces a serious situation because of the shortage of labor (see page 19). The home supply of labor has been insufficient to meet the demand since 1852, when the first labor immigrants were recruited. Except for brief periods the labor question has been a source of anxiety to the planters.

In 1895 the Planters' Labor and Supply Company gave place to the Sugar Planters' Association which has since been the medium of the coöperative efforts of the Hawaiian sugar planters. One of the principal functions of the former body was the procuring of an adequate supply of field labor. Under government supervision large numbers of Chinese, Portuguese and Japanese, with a few other nationalities, were introduced.

In the brief space of fifteen years the Hawaiian pineapple industry has leaped from a position of almost complete obscurity to world leadership. The largest pineapple canneries on the globe are in Hawaii. The Hawaiian Pineapple Company, at Honolulu, is said to have a larger daily output than any other single cannery of food products. Today there are ten establishments in the Hawaiian Islands whose combined output is between five and

six million cases of canned pineapple, of which the Hawaiian Pineapple Company puts out about one-third.

The division of land in Hawaii between sugar cane and pineapple plantations is largely determined by irrigation possibilities. The coastal areas which can be irrigated are occupied by sugar cane, while the upland mesas and foothills over which irrigation is too expensive are given over to pineapples, since the plants require no more water than comes in the average rainfall.

Wahiawa is the chief center of Oahu Island's pineapple plantations. The trip may be made from Honolulu by automobile, through long stretches of green cane fields, into deep gullies and up again, up to the central plateau country. On either side of the wide tableland rises a rugged mountain range with the pineapple fields extending up the basal slopes.

MUSIC AND THE DANCE

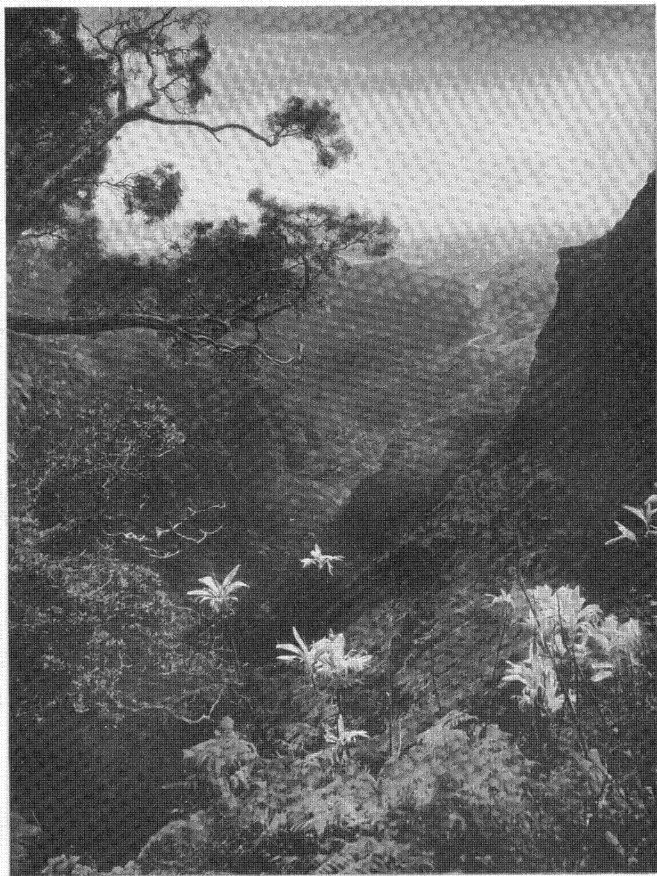
Hawaiians are as musical as their language, readily adapting their talent to any instrument. In olden days their instruments were simple and few, a sort of primitive guitar (ukeke), a gourd flute, a nose flute of bamboo, and drums being about all they possessed. The ukeke was made of flexible wood, mounted with two or three strings of coconut fibre. Drums were made of sections of hollowed trunks of coconut trees, shark-skin being used for covering; and also of coconut shells. Hawaiian singing of the old days was a monotonous chanting on one, two, or three notes, but in perfect time.

For nearly half a century the Hawaiian band has delighted people from all over the world. The Royal Hawaiian Band, as it was known for long after monarchy passed away, was until recently composed almost entirely of Hawaiians, and today the majority of its members are of the Hawaiian race. Many Hawaiian singers and instrumentalists have won fame abroad. Hawaiian music is everywhere popular, and the phonograph has done a great deal to make it so.

The manufacture of ukuleles is a thriving industry. They have been the rage throughout the United States for years. Indeed, this diminutive guitar carries the "made in Hawaii" label to the ends of the earth. "Ukulele" means "jumping flea."

There are several forms of dance exhibited abroad under the title Hawaiian hula, or hula-hula, most of which are anything but Hawaiian. The genuine hula dance of Hawaii is rarely seen in these days. The original hula was less of a dance than acting out by gestures and movements the ideas expressed by the songs which they accompanied. There are a few companies of hula dancers subject to engagement at entertainments. A modern form of the dance is not infrequently performed by amateurs at the luan or feast prepared by Hawaiian families to celebrate a birthday or some other significant occasion. With hair loose and crowned with flowers, and with a grass

Olokele Canyon, Kauai Island



ONE OF THE SCENIC WONDERS OF THE MOST NORTHERN ISLE OF THE HAWAIIAN
ARCHIPELAGO.

skirt as the principal article of attire, the dancer executes rhythmic motions of body and limbs to the accompaniment of the rattle of gourds and the tapping of small drums, or the music of stringed instruments.

FLOWERS, FRUITS AND TREES

One of the most remarkable of the flowers of Hawaii is the hibiscus, of which there are hundreds of varieties. It is seen everywhere in Honolulu, in neat bordering hedges or in wild luxuriance; in individual beauty or in astonishing profusion of assortment. Every now and then some enthusiast announces the production of a new variety. Prizes are offered and competition is keen among the fanciers.

The night-blooming cereus, a flower from eight to twelve inches in length, with a large, deep, white calyx, shading to a rich yellow within the heart, usually makes its appearance during July, August and September. It is not abundant in the Islands, and wherever its goblet-like blossoms appear, opening after sunset, there gathers a host of admirers to enjoy the spectacle. In the moonlight the effect is especially beautiful. In Honolulu the principal display adorns the low stone wall of Punahou School grounds.

Hawaii is as cosmopolitan in her plant life as in her population. Many countries and all continents have contributed to the flora of her mid-sea gardens. Side by side the rose and the ylang-ylang bloom and old familiar homeland flowers, mingling their perfume with the scent of strange and marvelous blossoms in the multitudinous florist shops, welcome with friendly fragrance the stranger from overseas.

Among the few fruits growing in Hawaii in the early days were the bread-fruit, coconut, banana, Malay Jambo (ohia) or mountain apple, ohelo berry, Cape gooseberry (poha), and a sort of raspberry. Many other kinds have since been introduced. The wood of the ohia is used for furniture, flooring, paving, railroad ties and posts. Several varieties of mango trees thrive throughout the Islands. Papaia trees are plentiful.

Commercially, the pineapple is the principal fruit of Hawaii, with bananas a very distant second (see page 15). Alligator pears, oranges, figs, rose apples, limes, China oranges, grapes, sour-sop, strawberries and watermelons are among island-grown fruits. Guava jelly, poha jam and mango chutney are the chief home-made preserves.

King Kalakaua, nearly forty years ago, was the first in Hawaii to devote systematic attention to forestry and the propagation of useful trees and plants for public distribution. At one time sandal-wood was abundant. The Canton trade in this precious timber was at its height between 1810 and 1825, and while it lasted it meant wealth for the kings and chiefs who took no thought for the future supply. In this day a sandal-wood tree is something of a curiosity on an island of Hawaii.

Among the trees are the banyan, kukui, koa, lehua, lauhala, monkey-pod, eucalyptus, mulberry, and kiawe or algaroba.

Father Bachelot is credited with the introduction of the algaroba, in 1837. A section of the trunk of the first Bachelot algaroba may still be seen in the grounds of the Catholic Mission which fronts on Fort street, near Beretania, in Honolulu.

The kernel of the nut of the kukui was used by the Hawaiians of old to furnish the oil for their crude lamps.

The wood of the koa (Hawaiian mahogany) is to be seen in thousands of homes in furniture and interior finishings. Koa calabashes, some of them very beautiful, are often royal heirlooms. Tourists prize these distinctive souvenirs of the Hawaiian Islands and their manufacture is a considerable business.

Of palms there are many varieties, from a number of which the Hawaiians weave fine hats and mats. The poinciana regia (see color plate on page 12) and the golden shower are two of the most decorative trees of a land of delightful foliage. Hawaii's towns are rich in flower trees, colorful vines, lavishly embowered lanais (verandas), and luxuriant gardens.



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